The People's Press.

VOL. XIX. SALEM, N. C., APRIL 28, 1871. NO. 17.

The People's Press.

L. V. & E. T. BLUM,
PUBLISHERS AND PROPRIETORS.

Terms:—Cash in advance.

One copy, one year,.....$2 00
" six months,.....1 00
" three months,..... 75

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Ten lines or one inch space, or less, to constitute a square.

One square, one insertion, $1 00
Each subsequent insertion, 50

Court advertisements will be charged higher than the regular rates.

SPECIAL NOTICES charged 50 per cent. higher than ordinary advertisements.

Liberal deductions made by special contracts, to large advertisers.

SPEECH OF
HON. JAMES M. LEACH,
OF NORTH CAROLINA,

Delivered in the House of Representatives, Wednesday, April 5th, 1871, on the Enforcement of the Fourteenth Amendment.

Mr. LEACH said: Mr. Speaker, The Constitution of the United States, when observed in all its provisions and administered in its integrity, is worth more to this great nation, infinitely more, than all the political parties and politicians in the world. Parties and party successes alternate and change, politicians and ephemeral local policies pass away; but the Constitution, framed as it was for all time, in the exercise of the loftiest statesmanship the world has ever witnessed, was based upon principles so just and grand, so sacred and ever-living in their character and object, as to render them indissoluble and perpetual, as they were intended to be by their illustrious founders. Ay, sir, the Constitution, respected and restored, must survive, and I believe will survive (though now undergoing an ordeal painful to contemplate) all parties, all the politicians, all covert and open attacks, all dynasties, and live forever.

Sir, the sacred precincts of the Constitution ought never to be invaded; its glorious bulwarks ought never to be ruthlessly pulled down or destroyed by impious hands, because it is the ark of the covenant of the nation's liberties and the great refuge of freedom. And yet, Mr. Speaker, it has been so loosely construed of late years, and its living, sacred principles been so often disregarded, that at last it has come to be considered, by many of those who should be its firm and unflinching supporters and defenders, as an antiquated and obsolete instrument.

In proof of this, the bill now under consideration, conceived in no spirit of patriotism, but savoring so strongly of injustice to my already most grievously oppressed section of country, is, in my opinion, a palpable and flagrant violation of the Constitution of the United States in some of its most delicate and important features, and is therefore a bill of momentous consequence to the whole country—vastly more so, as I conceive, than any bill before this or the late Congress.

This bill is introduced and sought to be fastened on the country in all its hideous features, in the present political conjuncture in public affairs and parties, when the waning fortunes of the dominant party, especially in the South and West, seem to demand some remedy, albeit a desperate one, with the hope of maintaining their ascendency at all hazards and by any means, even at the expense of the liberties of the country. And yet I do know (for long public service has made me acquainted with the sentiments of the people of North Carolina) that if the Republican party were influenced solely by the best policy for success and the recovery of their ascendency in the State, that this bill and other measures directed against her people are the very surest means that could possibly be adopted to utterly defeat their object, and therefore to increase greatly the majority against them; and, if I did not value the Constitution of our common country and the liberties of the people as far above party, I should witness without regret this reckless, wicked, and unconstitutional legislation.

Sir, I undertake to say that this bill puts on trial, so to speak, the Constitution of the United States; that in its monstrous provisions it, in effect, annihilates the States of this Union, and if passed and practically carried out it will overthrow the liberties of the people of all the States of this Republic. I do not say that the President of the United States, though the chosen head of his party, is the leader in this wicked, continued raid upon public liberty; for although the conquering chieftain in the late unfortunate internecine war, yet he exhibited to the admiration of the civilized world the grandest attributes of the true hero—generosity and kindness to conquered but brave and noble foes, when they grounded their arms and returned in good faith to their allegiance to their country.

But, sir, the Executive may have evil counsellors; ay, sir, he has not only here at the seat of Government, but at the South and in my own State, men who, claiming more acquaintance with the civil affairs than himself, are assiduously plying him and poisoning, perhaps, his mind, against the true friends of liberty and law and order. Be this as it may, I assert on this floor, to the people of North Carolina and to the country, that the issue is now being made up in these United States (and this bill but supplements and proves the truth of the assertion) between constitutional liberty and a military despotism; and the country must array itself on one side or the other. The great State of North Carolina, maligned, abused, and basely slandered as she has been, stands as of old for public rights, and firmly plants herself on the side of liberty and law, of right and justice.

Mr. Speaker, the unconstitutionality of this bill has been ably argued and conclusively shown by the distinguished gentleman from Indiana, [Mr. KERR,] and others. The force and conclusiveness of their arguments have not been weakened, in my judgment, by any speech from the other side of this House; and I call the attention of the country to these able speeches. Why, Mr. Speaker, this bill establishes, as every fair-minded man must see, executive irresponsibility in the fullest sense of the term. All the powers of the Government, if this bill pass unamended, will be absorbed in the hands of one man; and all history, with fatal uniformity, shows that the constant tendency of power is to steal from the many to the few, and where functions belonging to one department are either permitted to be exercised or are usurped by another co-ordinate department, that this in itself is a long and most dangerous stride towards despotism. And, sir, every member of this Congress knows, and the country well know, that the parallel and analogy is precisely found in this bill.

Sir, what right has Congress, and that, too, in time of profound peace, to delegate to the President, not merely to say when insurrection or war exists, but also to declare a State in insurrection and proclaim martial law—suspend at his will and pleasure the privilege of the great writ of *habeas corpus?* Sir, if the legal principle of *delegatus non delegare* holds good, as it does, where matters of even little importance are involved, how much more so in that most delicate question and great inalienable right, the liberty of the citizen? No, sir; the law learning of the country will declare against the constitutionality of it, and the plain sense of her free people will indignantly denounce it, and will, ere long, rebuke and repudiate alike the men and the devices by which they are now threatened with enslavement. Yes, sir, this bill proposes to delegate to the President the power to suspend the sacred writ of *habeas corpus;* thus surrendering this great and delicate power with which they are invested, and thereby transforming the President of the United States into a dictator, and entirely destroying the sovereignty of the States. This is a grant of power without authority of law, that the Father of his Country never would have allowed himself to have been invested with—a power he never should have been invested with.

Why, sir, according to my recollection, the writ of *habeas corpus* has been suspended in England but three times in one hundred and fifty years, and then by the Parliament, and with limitation on the power conferred so as to protect the subject; has never been suspended in this nation but once since the formation of the Government, and in that instance by Congress, and not by the President in virtue of any authority supposed to be delegated to him by Congress. This was done by Congress in 1863, during the most fearful struggle of the late rebellion. And now, sir, Congress, in a time of profound peace, without law or constitutional authority, without a precedent in the history of the nation from its foundation, assumes the right to delegate this tremendous power to the President of the United States; fearful power to be placed by freemen in the hands of any man on earth! Sir, as an American citizen, as a North Carolinian, proud of my native State, and loving her people—living as I do in the exercise and enjoyment of civil, political, and religious liberty, I solemnly declare here in my place, on the floor of the American Congress, that God never made any one man that I would trust with such a high prerogative, or into whose hands I would place such a despotic power—never.

But, Mr. Speaker, I come now to some of the circumstances of the origin of this bill, and the arguments used in its favor, as it appears to be in a large degree aimed at North Carolina and at the noble people of my own district—a people dear to me, for a portion of them have trusted me with their public interests for many years, and returned me to office again and again by overwhelming majorities, and they expect me to plead their cause and demand their rights in the language of truth and soberness.

Sir, in North Carolina we have been cursed with an administration of the State government without a parallel for stupidity, recklessness, and corruption; which has sought and still seeks to perpetuate its ascendency by busy slanders of our people. Instead of defending the good name of the State, whose honor they have in trust, many of our office-holders there, and I am sorry to add some of our men in higher places, have leagued themselves with those who are willing to make political capital by manufacturing and publishing to the world the grossest and most unblushing falsehoods, to her discredit.

Our people are unfortunate to a degree that ought to excite sympathy and commiseration here, instead of indifference or hate, in that many of their public servants are their worst enemies, and are willing to thrive by the injury of their State. History has seldom presented such a spectacle. They have destroyed the credit of the State and well-nigh bankrupted the people, fixed a debt of nearly twenty million dollars upon her people, and an immense tax, too grievous to be borne, which the people can never pay; and all this immense debt with less than half a million expended for her benefit. They have placed upon the bench judges both stupid and corrupt. Now, sir, when will our countrymen of the North learn to contemn the stories of these shameless slanderers? When will the honest and intelligent people of the North be able to see, what is so manifest, that these wonderful tales of outrage and horror are almost entirely base falsehoods, manufactured by unscrupulous politicians for the purpose of "arousing the northern mind and firing the northern heart," all for party and personal aggrandizement?

Why, sir, after the most searching investigation on the part of the respondent, Governor Holden, in the recent impeachment trial at Raleigh, not a single case of what is coming to be technically denominated "outrage" was shown to have occurred in the counties of Caswell and Alamance, the counties and localities where such things are mainly charged to exist, not a single outrage for more than ten months past; but, on the contrary, all such disorders and crimes—and there were unfortunately a number in these counties—were distinctly proven to have wholly ceased there at least two months prior to the occupation of those counties by the Holden-Kirk troops. And let it be remembered those counties are but little more than forty miles from Raleigh, thus affording on that trial every facility of obtaining all the evidence touching on such outrages; and let it also be remembered that even the evidence as to the time of the commission of those alleged offences, taken before the Senate of this body—one-sided testimony, taken with closed doors, and gotten up for the wicked occasion, for party capital—substantially corroborates that taken, so much fairer and fuller at Raleigh.

It was further in proof, and not controverted, (I know the truth of what I say, for the testimony was printed and I have it,) that an organization known as the White Brotherhood had once existed in Alamance, (but no proof of any in Caswell,) and that upon the passage of an act of Assembly making it a crime to go masked or disguised, a meeting of the chiefs of the White Brotherhood was held, and that organization was formerly dissolved in April, 1870. It was further shown that every act committed by disguised men after that time was committed without any countenance of any secret society, and solely by improvised squads of both parties and both races, of the character of vigilance committees, and that even these had entirely ended there since April, 1870. And, sir, not a particle of evidence was produced there, or has been here, to raise even a suspicion that any man of note or prominence, either there or in any part of the State, ever, or at any time, had given the slightest countenance or approval to these wicked acts and outrages.

It is unnecessary for me to say that I utterly condemn all such violations of the law, and that I deprecated and denounced them on every stump during my canvass with as much vehemence as did my able competitor; and yet, in the miserable partizanship and one-sided testimony taken before the Senate committee my name is not mentioned as having denounced lawlessness and outrage, and as having urged the people everywhere to encourage by their voice, and aid by their influence the maintenance of the supremacy of the laws, as well as the cultivation of kind feeling for the generous conduct toward the colored race; and I undertake to say right here, in this connection, that such is the feeling and conduct of the white toward the colored people of the State, notwithstanding the ineffable meanness of bad men, both natives and northern men, to inflame their passions and excite their feelings against their former owners and best friends.

Sir, they are daily discovering this, and are returning in thousands to their former homes and settling upon the lands they formerly cultivated. And in my district I have never known or heard of one instance of attempts by their employers to influence their votes—not one. They are a kind, docile, grateful, confiding people, and the man who would seek to deceive or mislead them, whether native or 'carpet-bagger,' is a bad man. And yet this has often been done by these bad, designing men, to the injury and prejudice of the colored man. Generally they vote Republican; but a good many are changing. Sir, everybody of sense knows these acts of lawlessness were the unfortunate outgrowth of a great social revolution in the South, together with the natural demoralization consequent upon the war; and as we recede from that fearful period the impossibility of reviving such acts and conduct will become more and more absolute. I protest, therefor, against this attempt to go back to the dead past and seek to get up an artificial and fictitious horror and pretended dread of events which have now no reality in North Carolina, and as little likely to occur there as another deluge.

It I may speak of "outrages," may I not call this bill an outrage—an outrage upon the Constitution, an outrage upon liberty and free government, an outrage upon the good name of a noble State and a law loving people, and an outrage upon the whole history of the State whose heroic deeds and glorious prestige of the past cannot be taken from her, thank God, neither by bad men nor wicked partisans, whether within her borders or without? Sir, in further proof of the quiet that has reigned in the State for many months, I refer you to the message of Governor Holden to the Legislature last November, a testimony all the more conclusive because it comes from a man who certainly has not been slow to take up and publish widely every possible reproach against the people of the State whose Governor he was and of whose fair fame he ought to have been the guardian. I am sorry to have to say this much, for I do not propose to attack unjustly a fallen man. I refer also to the testimony of General Hunt, of the United States army, as I might to many other proofs.

In still further evidence of the patience and law-loving character of her people, I point with pride to the self-control and moderation, ay, sir, to the high moral courage they showed under the provocations and aggravating insults offered by the Governor and his hireling soldiery last summer, so that a most exciting canvass was conducted and an election held under circumstances as trying to their temper as ever beset any people without one solitary breach of the peace throughout the whole State, except on the part of those whose pretended purpose was to preserve the peace. Can it be possible, and is it just that a people who have thus shown their peaceable character by the best of conduct in the worst of times should now be written down as lawless desperadoes and subjected to Draconian enactments to drive them to despair? Righteous Heaven! that such a State so peaceful and law abiding, should suffer such persecutions, and have to behold among the maddened crowd of her persecutors not merely fanatical men of the North still hating her, for want, perhaps of truthful information, but some of her own recreant sons, wearing too, the badges of her honors! And all this, too, in a land of liberty and representative government!

Mr. Speaker, I appeal to this House of the nation's accredited representatives to put down this attempt to wrong and oppress a patriotic people and thus fan into a new glow the dying embers of strife; I appeal to gentlemen here representing the great, prosperous, happy States of the North. I come from one of the "wayward," but now weeping and sorrowful "sisters." There she sits among her cypress graves, clad in the habiliments of mourning, pinched with poverty, deserted and traduced by some of her own ungrateful sons, bending low, like a stricken mother, over the graves of her dead children. If there be a man here who for party advantages is willing to strike her yet again, and wring her bleeding heart yet more with anguish, oh! let me turn away from his deaf ear and stony bosom to those who do have feelings of justice and generosity; to those—and they are many I trust—who are patriotic and honest, but who suffer themselves to be imposed upon by interested and characterless slanderers.

It is in the power of such to prevent this great wrong and to perform a work of universal good and benefit to the entire Union. Sir, one touch of real kindness to the South would make us all brothers again. And I firmly believe that, were the kindly pulsations were forever stilled by the assassin six years ago, the spirit of peace and reconciliation would long since have overpowered the spirit of mutual distrust which keeps the States asunder in feeling, and that the angel of peace and not discord, would triumph here to-day. I beg you, gentlemen of the North, to abandon these stern unconstitutional measures of repression and injustice, which can only serve to rekindle sectional hatred and hostility.

What is needed, and all that is needed, to restore perfect harmony and universal affection for the Federal Government in the South, is a final cessation from this whole policy of jealous and penal legislation, which looks so much like it was meant to benefit party and not country, and the adoption of a truly fraternal and kindly policy which will prove to that section that you have ceased to regard it as a province to be held in subjection by the iron hand of tyranny, and that you once more love it as a noble and beautiful part of our grand heritage. You have tried severity, and you say it has failed. Now try kindness and generosity; try amnesty; for rest assured that if you have the patriotism and moral grandeur to speak that magic word to the oppressed States of the South—and it would be worth more than ten thousand votes to your party in North Carolina alone—the waves of passion and discord will subside and there will come a great calm like that which spread over the sea when One greater than man said, "Peace, be still!"

I deem it proper to say here and in this connection that the Legislature of my State has quite recently passed an act, with several penalties of fine and imprisonment, against all secret or disguised bands or organizations whatsoever, and passed it by a nearly unanimous vote, and this is intended to prevent, and will prevent, still more effectually the recurrence of all such lawless deeds.

But it is said that no one is punished for these outrages; that an *alibi* is always proved. The hypocrites! They know that in most cases men of high character as free from guilt as the angels of light, are taken up for party purposes, and they know that scores of high crimes have been committed by the leaguers and never punished; hence the *alibi*. It is also said, on hearsay rumor, that there are sixty thousand Ku Klux in North Carolina. What a wretched canard! I have the same means of forming an opinion that any other person in the State has, and after diligent inquiry I do not believe there ever was one tenth of that number, but that there are sixty-five or seventy counties of the ninety-one in the State that never yet had one KuKlux in them; it is not charged that but three of the eleven counties in my district ever had; and further, that for about ten months there has not been one in North Carolina, but that the organization has been entirely dissolved, as fully proven in Governor Holden's trial.

So much for the nine men in buckram. And yet these monstrous falsehoods of hearsay and idle rumor are printed in member's speeches and heralded all over the country to influence the people's minds and increase the party strength. Sir, I suppose there are those who may hope and think that this bill, if passed, will redound to the advantage of the Republican party. Why, sir, their own party in the North are tired of it, I think, and are detecting through the thin guise thrown around it its real object; and as to its effect in the South, what a vain hope! I tell you sir, and I tell this House, that the inevitable result of all this penal and oppressive legislation, founded, as it is upon exaggeration, irresponsible testimony, and base falsehood [illegible] with the military added [illegible] South and the writ of *habeas corpus* suspended, will finally and perhaps soon result in implanting in the hearts of southern people the true idea of the whole matter, that the party in power hopes to retain it by oppression and injustice, that it is not able to rehabilitate the State and restore harmony to the Union. It is true this party used the sword effectually; but the people are now demanding that the sword be beaten into a plowshare, and the Republican party seems incapable of performing that blessed work. If this continues, no doubt the country will bring the job to the blacksmith shop of the Conservative Democratic party next year, and what *your* President only *said*, *our* President will *do*, "let us have peace!"

Why, sir, look at the brutal oppression in my State, ay, sir, in my district, and see and ponder the result. Insurrection was proclaimed, though there was not one insurgent in the State; martial law was declared, though nobody was resisting the civil law; troops in large numbers of the vilest character were recruited, in Tennessee mainly, and commanded by officers of desperate character, though there was nothing to make war upon; a hundred good citizens, many of them the purest and best men of the State—the Kerrs, the Roans, the Neals, the Hills, the Bowes, the Yanceys, the Holts, the Moores, the Scotts, and others—were seized on by arrest, with no charges against them, and imprisoned, and some of them hung up till nearly dead; all done without lawful warrant, and simply by giving lists of the proscribed to the military chief; all this perpetrated in a most reckless and brutal manner. These good men were thus arrested, detained for weeks in custody in defiance of the writ of *habeas corpus*; with the Governor a dictator, with the State apparently at his feet, and not a charge preferred or even alleged against them when at last heard on writs of *habeas corpus*; not a suspicion even.

Sir, you can never hope, under this or any other bill to set on foot more completely all the enginery that can be used for subjugating a free people. And then you have no troops, and none can be found that will delight in our humiliation, like Kirk's vile crew; for United States troops are brave and disciplined, and have always felt kindly towards us, and always left the State with good will for her people, which in every instance has been mutual. What was the result of that movement? How instructive the lesson it taught American would-be tyrants! Sir, in the very midst of those bristling bayonets those harsh measures of intimidation were taken and regarded as a gross usurpation of power and a burning insult to the whole State; and the gallant people of that proud Commonwealth, whose grand history shows that she always knew what liberty meant and could not brook its denial, marched with firm and united tread to the ballot-box, and peacefully, quietly voted themselves free again, and chose a representation that has deposed from his office of Governor the man who undertook, without just cause, to play the role of despot over them; and their action, by the way, is relieved from the charge or suspicion of partisan feeling, since four of the leading Senators of the Republican party voted also for his conviction.

I allude to this matter in no feeling of bitterness or reproach, now that he has fallen, but to illustrate which, I have argued that the people of these proud North American States are not yet ready to submit to the yoke of the tyrant.

Sir, let me glance for a moment at the circumstances connected with this bill, and the object of its passage. In North Carolina Governor Holden, in his message of last November to the General Assembly, said: "The secret organization which disturbed the peace of society has been exposed and broken up." Precisely what I have declared, and here comes an unwilling witness to corroborate my declaration, and again: "Peace and good order have been restored to all parts of the State." And the same may be said of the other southern States, for let it not be forgotten that no Governor nor Legislature of any southern State (and all the Governors but two are Republicans) has asked for military or Federal interposition or interference in in any way. No, sir, they have not asked for it and do not desire it; so that it comes to pass, and is a most significant fact that this whole thing originates right here among the politicians at the nation's capital; and I tell this House and the people that this political trickery and wretched attempt to reconstruct the South again, in another and new mode of procedure, and all because of the defeat of Radicalism there, will signally fail. Sir, the country understands this; ay, everybody knows its object. Everybody knows that more crimes are committed in northern than in southern States, greatly more; and in my opinion, the people of this great country, of every section, are getting thoroughly tired and sick of this party clap-trappery and demagoguism.

The object of this bill may be to provoke the south to some show of resentment, under such continued and persistent oppression, and in this way get up a "muss," otherwise all this "outrageous" legislation (unnecessary, inexpedient, oppressive, and unconstitutional, as men everywhere are coming to regard it) will return upon them to plague the inventors, and, like bad faith and bad conduct all the world over, defeat the object and design of the wicked authors of it; for the [illegible] that Haman was hanged [illegible] gallows that he erected for [illegible] has a universal application. To render this infamous legislation, if adopted, wholly inoperative in my State, I implore her people to make it so by the cultivation of all the arts of peace and by the exertion of their best efforts at all times for such ready obedience to law, and such a complete reign of peace and order throughout the entire borders of the noble old Commonwealth, as almost entirely to clear the State dockets of even the smaller misdemeanors, and seek to unite yet more fully the brain and character and State pride of all the good men of all parties in a determined, persistent effort to put down by reason and by voice and vote the Radicalism that has so greatly injured her reputation and well-nigh ruined her people, and with hearty good will stand together in serried ranks, (with patriotic endeavor and undying love of the dear old State,) to rebuild her fallen fortunes, restore her fair reputation, reestablish her prosperity, and thus place her where she stood in early times—foremost on the proud roll among her sisters.

Sir, there is one other matter connected with those eventful times in my State that I will point to before I conclude; the judiciary of the State, from whatever motive, stood weakly by and saw the safeguards of personal liberty trampled down without making any effective effort to prevent it. At this usurpation of despotic power by one man the people were astounded and their sensibilities shocked beyond measure; for their last refuge, the temple of justice, seemed no longer open to them. But just then a Federal judge, sitting under the sacred ægis of the "old flag," came to the rescue, enforced the writ of *habeas corpus*, and delivered the Governor's and Kirk's prisoners from their unlawful detention and from his threats of trial by military commission. Could you have heard the universal outburst of gladness and gratitude for this timely interposition of the Federal power on the side of *protection*—and not as usual, *persecution*—could you have seen, as many did see, battle-scarred veterans embrace the old flag of the Union, and out of full hearts swear anew eternal allegiance and devotion to the United States, could you have witnessed these things, you would have found the key that would solve all this perplexing riddle of reconstruction and rehabilitation.

Sir, you would have learned that one hour of hearty forgiveness and true kindness, of generous sympathy, or universal amnesty, would do more to set things right in the South than whole ages of iron rule and a million of bayonets. Alas, that this body cannot see these things as they really are, not as party men, but in the interests of truth and justice, and then, in the exercise of an enlarged statesmanship, comprehending the whole country, legislate accordingly! Then would harmony and peace prevail throughout all this great Union. Then would the legislation of Congress be directed to the material interests of the country, the modification of a burdensome tariff, the investigation of abuses, with the proper remedies applied, the reduction of the annual expenditures of the Government, and the general welfare and prosperity of the whole country. Then would this nation, with its Constitution unimpaired, start anew on its grand march to a yet greater prosperity and higher civilization, with its destiny unfulfilled and its glories undimed—

"When gems and monuments and crowns
Are moldered into dust."

Don't Hurry.

Believe in traveling on step by step; dont expect to be rich in a jump. Slow and sure is better than fast and flimsy.—Perseverance, by its daily gains, enriches a man far more than by fits and starts of fortunate speculation. Little fishes are sweet. Every day a thread makes a skein in a year. Brick by brick houses are built. We should creep before we walk, walk before we run, and run before we ride. In getting rich, the more haste the worst speed. Haste trips up its own heels. Dont give up a small business till you see that a larger one will pay you better. Even crumbs are bread. Better a little furniture than an empty house. In these hard times he who can sit on a stone and feed himself had better not move. A crust is hard fare, but none at all is harder. Don't jump out of the frying pan into the fire. Remember many men have done well in very small shops. A little trade with profit is better than a great concern at a loss; a small fire that warms you is better than a large fire that burns you. A great deal of water can be got from a small pipe, if the bucket is always there to catch it. Large hares may be caught in small woods. A sheep may get fat in a small meadow, and starve in a great desert. He who undertakes too much, succeeds but little.

While the U. S. Senate was engaged on the Ku Klux bill, on the night of the 13th inst., four of the pages went into one of the lower passages to amuse themselves. Having procured a cord, they threw it around the neck of a colored boy who was attending a refreshment stand, and pulling the string, endeavored to add to his fright by calling "Ku Klux!" The young rascals were promptly suspended during the remainder of the session.

The papers are getting after Superintendent Ashley again, for failing to pay over to the counties the proportion of the school-fund due to them respectively. If he has the money, why does he not pay it over? If he has it not, what has he done with it?

The People's Press.

SALEM, N. C.

FRIDAY, APRIL 28, 1871.

GEO. WALTER SITES,--EDITOR.

The Convention Question.

The people in various portions of the State are moving in the Convention matter, and it will soon be time for the people of Forsyth and surrounding counties to do the same thing. We intend to utter no uncertain sound during the campaign; and it is our desire now to place ourself in a position which will not be misunderstood: it is the position this paper has ever held, as we shall prove on some future occasion when the proper opportunity presents itself, and we shall prove it, too, to the utter confusion of those who were with us once, but who have since changed their political principles, and now eat the very words they uttered in the days gone by. We are in favor of a Convention of the people, to be called under the authority of the law recently enacted by the General Assembly, which law we hold to be eminently just, proper, necessary and constitutional. The claims of the office-holders and their supporters that a majority of the PEOPLE cannot call a Convention unless two-thirds of the General Assembly—their servants—give them permission to do so, is at variance with the principles upon which a truly republican government is founded, is false in theory, dangerous in practice and altogether absurd.

One of the fundamental maxims of American freedom is "that all political power is vested in and derived from the people only." This was the very first declaration in the Bill of Rights under our old Constitution. Our new Constitution goes further and says: "that all political power is vested in, and derived from the people; all government of right originates from the people, is founded upon their will only, and is instituted solely for the good of the whole." How can this be true if the people, *as the people themselves*, have given up all their power and control over their fundamental law—over their Constitution, to a General Assembly, just one more than one-third of whose members can checkmate and defeat them? Would this be reserving all power in their own hands? Under such a rule could it any longer be truly said that all political power is vested in the people? If the good people of North Carolina can never have any Convention to amend and alter their defective Constitution except it meets the approbation of two-thirds of all the members of the General Assembly, constituted as that General Assembly is now and is always pretty sure to be—for no party can justly hope that it will ever secure a two-thirds majority in both Houses, unless under very extraordinary circumstances—then that same good people are less free and independent than they have hitherto supposed themselves to be, and they cannot be induced too soon to look into the matter, and ascertain how, when, and by whom the shackles were put upon them.

The population of our State, according to the late census, is a little over a million. We have 50 Senators and 120 Representatives to represent this million of people in the General Assembly, when that body is full. On the attempt to pass the Convention Bill by a two-thirds vote, 165 members voted, 107 for, and 58 against the bill—just seven less than two-thirds voted for it, and one more than one-third voted against it. The proposition that 58 members of the General Assembly representing only some 350,000 inhabitants of the State should defeat the vote of 107 members representing the almost unanimous voice and wish of 650,000 inhabitants, is monstrous. Can any true republican reconcile such doctrine to his political conscience? Can he rest easy under it, and by his supineness or support, allow it to be established as a precedent? As much as we have been, and ever expect to be, opposed to making the Constitution of the State depend on the suddenly formed and expressed opinion of a majority of voters, we would infinitely prefer such a rule than admit for one moment that a minority of 350,000 with their 58 Senators and Representatives should control and govern the majority of 650,000 with their 107 Senators and Representatives. It is anti-republican—it is anti-conservative—it is anti-democratic—it is opposed to the fundamental principles of popular sovereignty.

The Constitutions of 1835 and 1868 both declare: "That no Convention of the people shall be called *by the General Assembly*, unless by the concurrence of two-thirds of all the members of each House of the General Assembly." Can any language be plainer than this? There it is, without any smoke around it. The power of the Legislature is limited by that language, but the rights of the sovereign people remain unabridged. How can any man dare to gainsay this? Suppose it had been declared in the Constitution of 1835, or that of 1868, that no Convention should ever be called *by the General Assembly*, either by a two-thirds vote, or by a unanimous vote. Would that have forever precluded the free people of North Carolina *themselves* from calling a Convention to amend or modify their organic law, however changed their condition and circumstances might become? Would it have forbidden the General Assembly to enact such laws as would enable the people to exercise readily and conveniently their sovereign right to call a Convention? By no means: the very idea is preposterous. And yet it is upon just such an idea as this, for it amounts to about the same thing, that the office-holders are bawling about unconstitutionality. Unconstitutional! why Article IX of the Amendments to the Constitution of the United States—the paramount law of the land—expressly declares that "the enumeration in the constitution of certain rights, *shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.*" The articles relative to the calling of a Convention are identical in the Constitutions of 1835 and 1868, yet, had the people in either of those years, when they ratified these Constitutions, supposed for one moment that they were tying up their hands and surrendering one of their most jealously guarded prerogatives, does anybody imagine that these Constitutions would have been ratified? Never. Of the Constitution of 1835 we can speak only as we have read and studied, but of the Constitution of 1868 we can speak of our own personal knowledge, and we positively affirm that thousands voted for that defective and objectionable instrument with the distinct understanding that its ratification would sweep military rule from the State and restore us to our proper relations with the general government; that once restored, there was no constitutional power to force us out again, and we would then be free in a short time to amend or modify our State Constitution to our satisfaction. This is an undeniable fact. No one but a demagogue, or an office-holder, will even attempt to deny it. To insist that the ratification of either the Constitution of 1835 or that of 1868 by the people, did, or was intended to deprive them of their sovereign and inalienable right—in other words, to make the creators the slaves of that which they created—is to say that they were cheated and defrauded. It is one of those pernicious doctrines that it will never do to put into practice. It may furnish material for debate among political apprentices and neophytes, but it will never, *never*, NEVER accord with the views and feelings of enlightened freemen.

The great point with the radical office-holders is to confuse the people upon the point of difference between a Convention called by the General Assembly and a Convention called by the people themselves, with the aid of the General Assembly—"in pursuance of law," as the Constitution has it. The General Assembly is positively forbidden to call a Convention *itself* except by a two-thirds vote of all the members of each House, and if it can get that vote it has the power to call a Convention without asking the people yea or nay about it. But there is not one line, word or syllable in the whole Constitution forbidding the General Assembly by the usual majority vote to submit the question to the people as to whether or not *they*, who are sovereign first, last, and all the time, desire to call a Convention. On the contrary, Section 37 of the Bill of Rights in the present Constitution, carries out the doctrine laid down in the Constitution of the United States, quoted above, and says: "This enumeration of rights shall not be construed to impair or deny others, retained by the people; *and all powers, not herein delegated, remain with the people.*"—There is the whole matter in a brief compass, and the office-holders perceive it as well as we do. So they try to confuse the entire subject—make a tremendous smoke over and around and about it—lift up the scare-crow of unconstitutionality, and hold it there as a sort of "raw-head and bloody bones" which may serve to terrify the timorous. Fearful lest the native common sense and inherent love of independence among the people will prevail over their jugglery, they appeal to party passions and are endeavoring to arouse party fears, party prejudices and party jealousies. At one moment they declare their full confidence in the honesty, integrity and patriotism of the people, and yet when these same people ask them to vote for and assist in calling a Convention to do away with our intolerable burdens, they back down—they don't see it—they say, in effect, "we are afraid of you, and we are under the disagreeable apprehension that, if we let you have a Convention, you will abolish some of our fat offices, curtail our fees and emoluments, and thereby rob us of our darling political power—the power which enables us to keep our hands warm in your pockets." That is the whole secret of the office-holder's opposition.—Does anybody suppose that if, in the coming August election, the Convention should be carried, and, by some hook or crook, a working majority of the delegates elected to that Convention should be Republican, that we would hear another word about unconstitutionality? Not a bit of it.—They would hold the Convention; it would be duly recognized by radicalism high and low; they would go to work, and, while making a few alterations in the Constitution—throwing a tub to the whale, as it were—would take good care to confirm their useless offices, and tighten their unholy grasp upon the State and its unfortunate people.

We intend to let our readers see into all these things, and, as far as it may be in our power, will give them all the light possible. Our sleeves are rolled up, and we are going in to win, for the cause is the people's cause, and such a cause must be a good one. The Convention will be called by the popular voice, at least such is our earnest hope, and when it meets, and our Constitution shall be amended so as to suit the wants and genius of our people, the bitterness of party warfare will subside, Conservatives and Republicans will get nearer together, and the latter will be at a loss for reasons why they ever opposed the call of a Convention by the sovereign people of North Carolina, as now proposed.

Disagreeable Figures.

The following figures, which we take from the census statistics, are very suggestive. The assessed value of real and personal estate in North Carolina for the year 1860 was as follows:

Real Estate $116,366,573; Personal Estate, $175,931,029; making a total of $292,297,602.

For the year 1870, the assessed value was as follows:

Real Estate, $83,989,881; Personal Estate, $48,056,510; making a total of $132,046,391.

Thus it will be seen that in ten years, according to the showing of the United States officials, real estate in North Carolina has depreciated to the amount of $32,376,692, and personal estate to the amount of $127,874,519, making a total depreciation of $160,251,211, or a great deal more than one half the total assessed value in 1860.

Yet, in the face of all this, the Republican leaders controlling the Legislative department of the State government in 1868-'69, and the early part of '70, recklessly plunged into financial excesses, appropriated millions upon millions of State bonds to railroads which those who controlled them, and got the bonds, never intended to build as we have ample evidence at this late day, and doubled the indebtedness of the State, bringing it up to over $30,000,000. There is an accrued interest on this public debt of some $5,000,000 or more; and this added to the principal makes our State indebtedness more than one quarter the entire assessed value of the real and personal estate in North Carolina. How do our readers like this arithmetic? Figures are disagreeable things to deal with sometimes, for they show things that people don't care to see.

Now, when the overburdened tax-payers [illegible] yearning for some path by which they may escape from the difficulties which beset them; some way by which they can reduce this appalling debt, much of which is acknowledged to be unconstitutional and fraudulent, to reasonable limits, the very Republican leaders and office-holders who assisted in piling it up, or encouraged those who did pile it up, are throwing every obstacle in the way of that consummation so devoutly to be wished, and are seeking to blind the people to the facts, and lure them to their undoing. We are getting our flaying apparatus ready, and the time is coming when we shall not leave a piece of skin bigger than a half-dime on the backs of these political rascals.

Passage of the Force Bill.

The force bill was passed finally by the House, with the illiberal Senate amendments, excepting that the amendment proposed by Senator Sherman was modified, so that instead of taking property indiscriminately in counties where outrages may be perpetrated, to pay damages, the damages shall be assessed against the individuals participating in the outrages, or, against any person or persons who might have prevented the outrage and failed to do so. The amendment continuing the bill in force until the end of the next regular session of Congress was agreed to. The administration of the test oath to jurors is left to the discretion of the Federal judges holding court, which will virtually exclude white jurors in many parts of the South. The power of the President to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus* is confirmed. We will give the act in full next week.

The bill was passed in the House by a strict party vote, 93 yeas to 74 nays, there being some 50 members or more absent, who were about equally divided between the two parties. The Conservative members from this State, Messrs. Waddell, Leach, Shober and Harper, recorded their votes against the bill.

A Republican newspaper calls this bill "Grant's Renomination Bill," and characterizes it as the "dawn of imperialism at Washington." It not only invests the President with powers akin to those of a dictator, but passing, as it did, without arousing the indignation of the entire country, it shows too plainly that our people are wrapped in a false security—a drugged slumber from which they may awake only when it is too late.

The vacancy on the Supreme Court Bench of this State caused by the resignation of Associate Justice Settle, has been filled by the appointment of Hon. Nathaniel Boyden of Rowan. Gov. Caldwell made the appointment on Monday last.

Bursting the Shackles.

As another very plain sign that the Republican party has outlived what little usefulness it ever had, and is falling to pieces from the corruption consequent upon its manifold excesses, we append the excellent platform of the liberal Republican party of Missouri, announced a few days ago in an address published by the Executive Committee at St. Louis to the citizens of that State. The gentlemen who sign this address, and those who espouse and adhere to the principles enunciated in the platform, have been among the staunchest supporters of the Republican party in the country; they have stood by it through good and ill report, and would, perhaps, be found battling for it to-day had it not departed from and ignored the earlier and better principles which governed it; but they have burst the shackles of party—they are not willing to worship the strange gods which have been set up in the high places; they are not willing to rush into the "jaws of death" with the extreme men whose blind and furious partisanship is tearing away, one by one, the very foundation stones upon which rests the once sacred temple of constitutional liberty, and preparing the way for another edifice in which may be installed what our Raleigh radical, Mr. R. C. Badger, calls "a strong centralized government," or, in plainer words, an oligarchy or a monarchy supported by a standing army and navy—for who ever read or heard of a "strong centralized government" that was not supported in that way?

The platform of the liberal Republicans of Missouri—of the entire West, in fact—is good enough and broad enough to afford safe and agreeable footing for every Conservative in the land; and, as the Conservatives endorse every plank of it, there is little danger in predicting that both Conservatives and liberal Republicans will be found fighting in the same cause, even if under different banners, when the proper time comes, and we have joined battle with the enemies of the Constitution. We do not commend this platform to the extreme radicals of this section, for, if they still cling to their errors after all that has happened and is happening, they are past *our* hope—nothing will ever bring them to a proper appreciation of their mistaken course, unless it be a stroke of lightning like that which turned the wicked, bigoted, persecuting Saul into the pious, charitable and amiable Paul. But to the honest Republicans who wish to do right if they only know the way—who think more of country than of party—and who are [illegible] ter dies in the operation, we do commend it. Here it is:

A democratic ballot-box, equality of citizenship as established by the Constitutional amendments, and amnesty for all past political offences.

2. Supremacy of Constitutional Government, that the Executive shall not invade the Legislative nor that either of the two shall usurp the province of the Judiciary.

3. We condemn President Grant's course in committing acts of war on a neighboring republic, as in violation of the Constitution, which vests the war-making power in Congress.

4. We are opposed to all enactments whereby it is put within the discretion of the President to declare martial law and suspend the right of personal liberty even in a condition of actual war as a violation of the Constitution, in substituting the will of the President in the place of the law of the land.

5. Reform in the appointments in the civil service. That personal qualification and intrinsic merit shall be the standard, and not Executive favoritism.

The Warrenton *Gazette* has temporarily changed hands, brother Spruill having leased the office and fixtures to Messrs. John L. Curl and Charles H. Harper for twelve months, and descended from the tripod. Capt. E. C. Woodson succeeds as editor, and unhesitatingly falls into line with his Conservative brethren throughout the State. Warrenton has always been fortunate in the possession of a first-class journal, and we have not forgotten how, a dozen or more years ago, Walsh made the *News* a power in the State. Bye the bye, what has become of him? Like the lamented Fulton, formerly of the Wilmington *Journal*, he wielded a pen at once dignified and daring, and always enlisted on the side of right. The press of North Carolina could have spared a dozen men more readily than either of these two.

Some twelve months ago we took the ground in the *Press* that it was a matter no less of duty than of generosity for the Federal government to turn over to North Carolina a portion of the public lands, so that we might establish a school fund adequate to our necessities. Many years ago when our State was rich in public domain, and the Federal government was poor and embarrassed with debt, North Carolina, in common with other States, generously came to its aid, and surrendered its public lands for its benefit. Now that we are poor, and the Federal government is rich and powerful, is it too much to ask for a small portion of that which was once our own? General Leach evidently thinks as we do, for we notice that on the 17th inst., he introduced the following joint resolution which was referred to the Committee on Public Lands. If our energetic representative can get this resolution through, he will be entitled to the thanks of every citizen in the State.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That two millions of acres of the public lands be appropriated and are hereby granted to the State of North Carolina for purposes of common-school education of the people of the State, irrespective of race or color.

Charlotte is the railroad metropolis of North Carolina. It will soon have no less than eleven roads centering at its doors.

MASS MEETING.

There will be a Mass Meeting of the friends of Convention in this county, at the court-house in Winston, on **Tuesday, May 16th,** (Tuesday of court.)—Hon. J. M. Leach, Gen. A. M. Scales, W. M. Robbins, and others, will address the meeting.

Stokes County Convention.

The friends of Convention will hold a County Convention at Danbury on **May 30th,** for the purpose of nominating a candidate for delegate to the proposed State Convention.

An Important Address.

The Conservative and Democratic members of Congress have issued an address to the people of the United States, giving authentic expression to the aims and policy of the party opposed to the present administration. It is a calm, serious document, exposing the manifold abuses of the party in power, and laying particular emphasis upon the extravagance of the public expenditures, the burdensome taxation, and the centralizing and monarchical tendency of the policy pursued by the radical leaders. The amendments to the Federal Constitution and the reconstruction acts are ignored. They are dead issues—dead as Hector, and the Conservative Democracy is not disposed to waste time in dissecting their putrid corpses. Any violation of the rights of any portion of the people secured under the Constitution or any of its amendments is especially discountenanced and discouraged; and the aid of all good men throughout the country is invoked in the work of peace and reconciliation; the generous co-operation of such men is invited, irrespective of all former differences of opinion, so that the harsh voice of discord may be hushed, a new and dangerous sectional agitation checked, the burdens of taxation, direct and indirect, reduced, and the States restored in their integrity and true relations to the Federal government.

The address is comparatively brief, and is signed by every Conservative and Democratic Senator and Representative, including Congressmen Waddell, Leach, Shober and Harper from North Carolina. We will endeavor to give it in our next issue.

The Bear's Cub Coming.

The country is to have a new sensation before long, and the codfish aristocracy of the North are beginning to work themselves into a suitable frame of mind to enjoy it. Some years ago the Prince of Wales visited the United States, and went back home with the determination never to come this way again if he can help it. Now it is announced that the Grand Duke [illegible] son of the Czar of all the Russias, is to visit this country early in the summer, and great preparations are being made to receive him. He will sail from Russia for New York in an imperial yacht, and will be escorted and guarded by half a dozen powerful war vessels of the Russian navy. His suite will be composed of a crowd of princes, dukes, counts and so forth, nearly all of them with outlandish names ending in "off," or "owski." As a matter of course, shoddy will make the most of this interesting event, and the imperial visitor will have a splendid opportunity to study the snobbery of American society as it is now constituted.—Russia has always entertained a high opinion of our people and government, although it is difficult to understand upon what grounds the congeniality is founded; but it is much to be feared that this opinion will be considerably modified after Mr. Alexis Romanoff, Prince, &c., shall have spent a few months amongst us.

The Deficiency Appropriation Bill, passed just prior to the adjournment of Congress, authorizes the immediate use of the appropriation for the late census, and enables the Superintendent to make full and final payment to all assistant marshals, including the additional compensation authorized by the last Congress under the act of March 3d. This additional compensation is fifty per cent., in cases where such increase will not make the whole per diem for the time actually employed above $8, and is intended to bring the pay of the census-takers in the rural districts to something more on an equality with that of the city census-takers. There is much growling over it, though, for it seems to have fallen short of its design.

The present Congress, during its late session, passed thirty-one acts and resolutions, which were just about thirty more than it ought to have passed. Most of these bills were of a private or local character and only dipped into the Treasury to what might be considered, now-a-days, a moderate extent. Such of the legislation as was general in its scope was, for the most part, anti-republican, invasive of the Constitution, and injurious to the country.

Congress has adjourned, but the Senate cannot get away yet awhile. President Grant has issued his proclamation convening the Senate on the 10th day of May next, to act upon such communications as he may make to it. It is probable that the labors of the Joint High Commission, now sitting in Washington for the purpose of attempting to settle the disputes between the United States and England, have something, if not all to do with this extraordinary session.

The Way they were Fooled.

The Republicans of New York have been terribly exercised the past week or two over the defection of one of their most trusted leaders, and the rage of the radical press is ungovernable. It seems that the New York Legislature was Democratic, but in the House the Democratic majority was only one. One of the Democratic members fell out with a Republican member, and gave him a trouncing on the floor of the House, for which unparliamentary exploit he found it necessary to resign. The House was then at a deadlock, parties being tied. The Republicans were overjoyed, and, as the Democrats had the legislation for the session all cut and dried, the Republican members solemnly resolved in caucus to block everything, and they refused even to pass an act for a special election to fill the place of Mr. Irving, the resigned member. So everything was brought to a stand-still, as none of the leading measures of the session could be passed in the House. The State was excited from centre to circumference, and everybody was eagerly awaiting the next move on the political chessboard. Rumors were rife that the Democrats were striving to buy up some weak-kneed Republican member, and all these fishy members were closely watched by the leaders, so that matters seemed far enough from any arrangement of that kind. But, lo! in a day or two Mr. Winans, one of the very Republican leaders who was busy watching his brethren—a man far above suspicion, and who was in all the secrets of his party—went over, bag and baggage, to the Democrats, and announced from his seat in the House that he would hereafter vote with them on all questions. If a bombshell had fallen into the House, it would not have created half the sensation among the Republicans, that this little announcement did. The wheels of legislation were at once set going, and the Democrats carried all their points. The Republican members looked on in silent rage, but they were powerless. Charges were freely made that Winans had sold himself for $65,000, but no one believes it. The true solution seems to be that he discovered that about twenty radical members were willing to sell out to the Democrats, if they could only agree upon the price, and so he smashed their venal hopes by doing what he had intended to do for some time—go boldly over to the only party in New York that stands up to the Constitution, and desires to save the country. The reason the radicals are so outrageously mad, is, not because Winans deserted them, but because they were fooled out of the bribe-money many of them expected to get.

The Charlotte *Democrat* calls attention to the fact that the last Congress modified the oath for postmasters so as to enable any one to take it. Many persons erroneously think that postmasters, mail contractors and carriers have to take what is known as the iron-clad oath, swearing that they did not aid or sympathize with the South in the late war. That is among the things of the past. The following is the oath now prescribed:

I, ——, do swear that I will faithfully perform all the duties required of me, and abstain from everything forbidden by the laws in relation to the establishment of the Post Office and Post Roads within the United States; and that I will honestly and truly account for and pay over any moneys belonging to the United States which may come into my possession or control. And I do further solemnly swear that I will support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign or domestic; that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the same; that I take this obligation freely, without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion; and that I will well and faithfully discharge the duties of the office (or trust) on which I am about to enter.—So help me God.

There have been terrible floods in Peru, and it is estimated that in the southern portion of the country alone, millions of dollars, worth of property has been destroyed. Some of the towns have been actually washed away. After the water comes fire, so we may expect to hear of an earthquake next. And just to think, this is the blessed country to which the late lamented Judge Settle has gone! What may not be his fate?

The official canvass of the vote of Connecticut elects English, the Democratic candidate for Governor, by 25 majority. The Republicans, however, are dissatisfied at this plain showing, and declare that mistakes were made in the original count at some of the polling places. The Legislature, which is Republican, will now take hold of the matter, and, if it can possibly be done, English will be counted out.

Read the able speech of Hon. James M. Leach, on our first page, in defence of the fair fame of North Carolina. Those who said, during the campaign, that Gen. Leach was a great blatherskite at home here, but that he would be as dumb as an oyster when he got to Congress among men who know what oratory is, ought to retract their calumny, and accord to our Representative the credit to which he is entitled. It is the first time for a long while that we have had a man in Congress, who had the boldness and ability to stand up for his district, and repel the slanders heaped upon it.

The revolution in Cuba has gained fresh impetus, and is raging more violently than ever.

TOWN ELECTION.

The Board of Commissioners have appointed J. N. Blum, Christian Ebert and Wm. F. Shultz, Commissioners to hold an election at the Town Hall, on Monday May 1st., according to Law, for a Mayor and Seven Commissioners for the town of Salem, for the term of one year.

April 10th 1871. 2t. A. FOGLE, Mayor.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

LOCAL ITEMS.

Town Election.

Permit a number of citizens, to present for consideration, the following ticket for town officers. Election Monday next:

FOR MAYOR—A Fogle.

FOR COMMISSIONERS—Jno. D. Siewers, J. G. Sides, E. T. Blum, J. L. Fulkerson, C. Ebert, Allen Spach, C. S. Hauser.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.—R. A. Wommack—A full supply of New Goods.

C. A. Hege—Advance Mower and Reaper.

COUNTY TAXES.—The Board of County Commissioners of Forsyth county, at their late meeting, levied the following taxes for the year 1871, viz:

A county tax of 30 cents on the $100 valuation of Real and Personal property, and 90 cents on the poll.

A special school-tax of 10 cents on the $100 valuation of Real and Personal property, and 30 cents on the poll.

The township taxes were levied as applied for by the different township Boards, and of these we have no special information.

RAILROAD TO MOUNT AIRY.—Our Mount Airy friends are getting the railroad fever. We learn from the *News*, that the people in and about High Point are willing to build a narrow-guage railroad to within 20 miles of Mt. Airy, if the people of Surry will complete it to that place. A meeting of the citizens of Surry will be held on Saturday, May 6th, to take the matter into consideration.

A correspondent of the Fayetteville *Eagle*, writing from Mt. Airy, says: "We have a charter for a narrow-guage railroad extending from Mt. Airy to some connecting point on the N. C. Railroad, and Greensboro will probably be the point either by way of Salem, or, as some prefer, Germanton."

Putting this and that together, it seems as if the High Pointers are not going to let that railroad, if ever built, go to Greensboro if they can help it.

ANOTHER TAX SQUABBLE.—An interesting case will be tried before T. T. Best, Esq, on to-morrow. Some weeks ago the Sheriff levied on a horse, the property of Mr. Joel Fulton, for railroad taxes, and that same night, a son of Mr. Fulton accompanied by a comrade, went after the animal, quietly rescued him from the grasp of the Sheriff's deputy, while that official was looking after other matters, and took him back home. Hence the difficulty which has arisen.

NO SUCH THING.—"The Salem *Press* has been 'watching housewives feeding chickens.' We believe all except the housewife. It was the housewife's daughter, we guess. —*Wilmington Journal.*

You are a poor hand at "guessing." It was exactly as we said. We notice, however, that our talented but rash friend of the *Journal* has been watching a housewife's daughter of late, to some purpose. See our hymeneal department.

CASUALTY.—We learn that a few days since, a lad by the name of Helton was instantly killed in the neighborhood of Fulton, Davie county, by the limb of a tree falling upon him while he was at work in a field.

DESTROYED BY FIRE.—A passenger by the N. C. R. R. informs the *Telegram* that the factory and mills of Mr. E. M. Holt, near Graham, were destroyed by fire on Monday morning last at an early hour. The cause of the disaster not stated. An operative of a factory, a lad, is believed to have been burned alive in the building. The mills were valued at $60,000, and insured to the amount of $25,000. A large number of operatives were employed, and its celebrated Plaids had an extensive sale all over the country. Large flouring mills were also connected with the establishment.

THE RAILROAD.—A number of citizens of the county assembled at the Court-House on Saturday last, for the purpose of getting up an indemnity bond, preparatory to suing out a writ of injunction against the Sheriff to restrain him from further collection of Railroad taxes until its legality has been established.

A bond of $10,000 with 25 responsible names has been secured, which will be laid before Judge Cloud on Monday of Davidson Court, when a motion will be made for injunction.

A LADY PHYSICIAN.—The Raleigh *Sentinel* says that Miss Susan J. Taber, of High Point, N. C., received the degree of Doctor of Medicine, at the recent Annual Commencement of Women's Medical College of Pennsylvania, held in Philadelphia.

HON. JAMES M. LEACH, our excellent Representative in Congress, will be here during Court week, and will address the citizens of Forsyth at the Court-House, upon the present political aspect.

Walker Schoolhouse, in Middle-fork Township was destroyed by fire on Monday last.

A Mr. Alexander, of Charlotte, fell through the scuttle hole of Phifer's Mill near that place, on the 20th inst., and was so badly injured that his death soon ensued.

STATE ITEMS.

J. W. Watson and Alfred Hazel, who were arrested in Virginia several weeks ago, on the charge of committing the safe robbery at Ruffin Depot, N. C., were discharged by the Virginia authorities, Gov. Caldwell having made no requisition for them, although he had been notified of their arrest two weeks previously. Immediately after they were discharged they were arrested again by the U. S. authorities, on the charge of passing counterfeit money, and are again in prison.

There is to be a grand Temperance demonstration in Raleigh on Thursday next, May 4th. Two prominent orators, Rev. W. E. Munsey, D. D., and Rev. W. W. Duncan, D. D., will be present on the occasion and deliver addresses. The Raleigh *Sentinel* is informed that the different councils in the state to the number of 96, will have delegations there, and that arrangements have been made with the different railroads by which all visitors may go and return for one fare.

Two men, Newton V. Chandler and Miles Cash, recently went to the house of Mr. Jonas Bradshaw, in Lincoln county, represented themselves as KuKlux, robbed him of all his money, and then set fire to the house. Mr. Bradshaw is a Republican, and so are Chandler and Cash. One of the latter was a soldier in Kirk's State Troops last summer. Mr. Bradshaw recognized both the rascals, and offers $100 reward for their arrest.

A party of ruffians recently went to the house of Mr. Robinson, in Haywood county, occupied by him and his two daughters, one of whom was a widow named Vick. They threw down the kitchen and chimney of the dwelling, and burst open the door. As Mrs. Vick stepped out to see what was the matter, one of the scoundrels knocked her down and shot her, lodging some twenty odd shot in her hip. They fired several shots into the house and retired. This outrage was occasioned by a neighborhood wrangle, and had no political significance. Mrs. Vick's wounds are considered fatal.

It seems that Applewhite, the notorious Robeson county outlaw, was not killed after all. Upon returning for the body, it was nowhere to be found, and it is thought that after being shot, Applewhite "played 'possum" until he had a chance to escape to the swamp. His children told the officers who went in search of the supposed corpse, that their father had been struck by two balls in the mouth, but had spit them out, and that he bled much from the mouth and nose.

Parties in Virginia have obtained judgment in the Federal Court against the county of Cumberland, N. C., and town of Fayetteville, for the interest due on bonds issued to pay subscription to the Western Railroad. Under the judgment, the U. S. Marshal has levied on the Court-House, Market House, and all other public buildings belonging to the town and county.

On the 18th inst., a desperate fight occurred in Danville between two citizens of Caswell county named Thomas Harrison and John Harroldson, in which the former, who was the assailant, was cut in six or eight places by a pocket knife in the hands of the latter. Both were arrested, and held in $500 each to answer. Difficulty originated in some law scrape. Harrison is badly hurt.

Mr. A. C. Saunders, of the firm of Saunders & Co., merchants, in Raleigh, was arrested on Saturday last, charged with receiving spirituous liquors without the same being properly stamped and gauged according to the requirements of the revenue laws. He was held in $300 to appear for trial in the U. S. Circuit Court in June next.

At a recent term of Iredell Superior Court, Aleck Clark, colored, was sentenced to the penitentiary for 5 years for burglary; Geo. W. Weaver, colored, 2 years for arson in setting fire to the jail; Anderson Carrigan, white, 2 years for manslaughter; D. D. Meadows, white, and Nancy McClelland, colored, each 2 years for larceny.

Hon. N. W. Woodfin has returned from his chase after Littlefield and the railroad bonds. Rumor has it that he succeeded in getting some $50,000. That is only a sop to Cerberus. Fifty thousand dollars out of six or seven millions! Whew!

The dwelling of Mr. Thomas Roseboro, near Madison, Rockingham county, was totally destroyed by fire on the evening of the 15th inst., during the temporary absence of the family. Very little was saved from the premises. Origin of the fire accidental.

John E. Emory was convicted at Wake Superior Court last Friday of aiding prisoners to escape. As soon as he heard the verdict of guilty rendered, he slipped out of the court room, and though a pack of deputies made after him, he effected his escape.

During a severe thunder storm in Wilmington on the night of the 20th inst., the lightning played some ugly freaks. It set fire to a dwelling house, shattered a tree into fragments, killed a dog, and gave the occupants of several houses a severe shaking up.

Solomon Frazier, who was convicted at Wake Superior Court last week, of setting fire to the Forestville Paper Mills, has been sentenced to hard labor in the Penitentiary for twenty-five years. Frazier, if he outlives his sentence, will be, it is said, 74 years of age when it expires.

Mr. Jas. Richards, of Charlotte, was fatally injured last week by falling between two cars on the Charlotte, Columbia and Augusta R. R., as he was endeavoring to pass from one to the other while the train was in motion. He died soon after reaching home.

Malchus Sears, a young man of about 18 years of age, son of R. T. D. Sears, of Chatham county, fell from the top of a load of hay which he was hauling, on Saturday week, and was almost instantly killed.

The Board of Directors of the Penitentiary have elected D. C. Murry, Esq., Steward of that Institution, and William Utley as Sergeant of the guard. Both will make faithful officers.

W. N. Coleman, Attorney General of this State, during the early part of Holden's reign, and who was subsequently appointed by Grant as consul at Stettin, Prussia, has resigned and come home. President Grant has nominated Alfred F. Dockery to succeed him.

A revival has been in progress for four weeks past among the Methodists in the vicinity of Fayetteville, under the auspices of Rev. J. E. Mann, and large numbers have joined the church.

Dr. Samuel A. Bartleson of Lenoir was convicted of mule-stealing last week in the Superior Court of that county, and sentenced to an imprisonment for five years in the Penitentiary.

A fine mare was stolen from the stables of B. H. Bunn, at Rocky Mount, yesterday night a week. Horse thieves are becoming numerous again.

The 18th Annual Meeting of the North Carolina Medical Society will be held in Raleigh on the 9th of May, proximo.

Messrs. Schoub & Bemis, of Mt. Airy, are putting up their machinery and expect to have their Spoke and Axe-helve Factory in operation in a few days.

The *Telegram* learns that a slight shock of an earthquake was felt at Oxford, on Thursday night, 20th inst., about 9 o'clock.

On Sunday week a Mrs Rhodes died in Rutherford county at the good old age of 111 years. She was almost a young woman when the revolutionary war broke out.

AFFAIRS IN EUROPE.

APRIL 20.—The revolutionists have been signally defeated at Asnieres, and driven across the Seine. Gen. Montauban led the Versailles troops in person, and they now have possession of the entire peninsula of Gennevilliers. The revolutionary troops fled into Paris, crying "All's lost," and the citizens, responding, called them "cowards." The spectacle in Paris is terrible. The insurgents are intoxicated and cursing, while the wounded are lying groaning and uncared for in the streets. Many women and children are seeking refuge in cellars. A number of houses in Versailles have been fired by shells from the revolutionary batteries, which have also commenced to fire on Puteaux, doing great damage. The road to St. Denis is crowded with people fleeing from Paris, which city seems given over to the Evil One and his angels.

The celebrated imperial leader, Marshal Canrobert, has arrived at Versailles, and the troops who surrendered with him during the war, are now on their way to Versailles, from Prussia.

APRIL 21.—The fighting on Wednesday was of a bloody character. Forts Valerian and Courbevoie are shelling Paris frightfully, and the famous Arch of Triumph, erected by Napoleon the Great, is said to have fallen. Dombrowski, the revolutionary general has disappeared. It is supposed he is dead or wounded. Clusçret tendered his resignation, but it was not accepted. At Neuilly yesterday the Versailles troops drove the revolutionists to within 200 yards of Paris. The former now hold all offensive positions north and west of the city. Neuilly has been fired by shells, and the town is now in flames. The Versailles troops are massing for a grand attack, and the revolutionists are making immense preparations to repel it. The Prussians are eagerly watching the fluctuating course of events, but have not yet interfered.

APRIL 22.—Both sides are fortifying. The Versailles troops have entered St Denis; this destroys the communication of Paris with the northern railway, and the city will soon be isolated. A temporary armistice was concluded to-day for the burial of the slain, and to allow the non-combatants of the suburbs under bombardment to remove to a place of safety. Courcelles, on the right bank of the Seine, is crowded with the wounded of both armies.

APRIL 23.—The revolutionists silenced several of the besieger's batteries on Saturday. The Prussians have ordered all strangers to depart from St Denis. Gen. Cecillia has been appointed commander of Paris by the revolutionary government.—The decisive attack on Forts Issy and Vanvres has been postponed, and an attack last night by the revolutionists upon Asniers was repulsed with great slaughter. The city of Toulouse has been declared in a state of siege, and another insurrection at Marseilles has been suppressed.

APRIL 24.—The expected general attack has not yet commenced. Reinforcements for Versailles are arriving daily, and are immediately forwarded to the front. The Prussians at St. Denis, it is said, have stopped all supplies of provisions, &c., from entering Paris from the North.

APRIL 25.—Treason is showing itself among the Versailles troops. Gen. Clusçret reports that a battalion of the line and a squadron of chasseurs had reversed their arms, and intended to join the revolutionary forces. At other points, the troops were prevented from doing so.

APRIL 26.—The railroad officials have been notified that the blockade of Paris commences immediately. The provisions intended for the city must be returned to the shippers. Military movements are suspended to-day, but the belligerents are busily engaged in strengthening their respective positions.

GENERAL NEWS.

A severe hail storm passed over Monroe, Louisiana on Tuesday afternoon, doing great damage to the corn and cotton crops in that vicinity. Several plantations will have to be replanted entire.

There has been a terrible crevasse, or break, in the banks of the Mississippi, at Bonnet Carre, Louisiana, and the entire country for many miles is flooded. The Assistant State Engineer, under date of 23d inst., says that the break is now 600 to 650 feet wide, and a vast volume of water rushes through, filing itself upon the middle, in the form of an arch, of which the centre is five or six feet higher than the sides. The current has cut the channel through the Droit Batture, and far out into the fields, to the depth of probably 40 feet, while steadily, foot by foot, the great levee crumbles into the boiling waters. The closing of the crevasse is beyond the range of possibility. A continuous sheet of water extends from Bonnet Carre to Lake Ponchartrain and for many miles above and below. The disaster is great and deplorable. The railroad is submerged, and passengers and mails now come by boats across the country.

The District of Columbia has been erected into a territory by act of Congress. The people elect a delegate to Congress, and a House of Representatives. The Governor and the Senate are appointed by the President. He has appointed all Republicans. The election was held last week, and Chipman, Republican, was elected to Congress by the negroes by about 2,400 majority. The House of Representatives contains 17 Republicans and 7 Democrats.

On the 15th inst., Mr. J. M. Moore of Wythe, and Martin Hanks of Carroll, Virginia, happened to meet in the road near Max Meadows depot, both riding fine stallions. They halted to converse, when suddenly the stallions pitched ferociously at each other, throwing both riders and fighting desperately over their prostrate bodies. Mr. Moore was kicked into the corner of a fence, while Mr. Hanks had his thigh broken, and was otherwise seriously injured by the infuriated animals.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue decides that under the amended Revenue Law, apothecaries are subject to the same liability as any other person whatever, after the 30th inst., for the sale of distilled spirits, wine or malt liquors, in any quantity, and without reference to the purposes for or manner in which they are sold.

Yellow fever is raging in South America. Letters from Buenos Ayres state that there are 250 deaths daily from the disease. It is to be hoped that it will not reach this country.

Chief Justice Chase has recovered his health, and resumed his seat upon the Bench of the Supreme Court of the United States. His unexpected recovery has sadly worried certain Presidential aspirants.

MARRIED,

In this place, on the 27th inst., by Rev. A. L. Carter, Mr. EPHRAIM A. STRUPE to Miss ELLEN R. CRUTY, all of this place.

In Davidson County, on the 9th inst., by Rev. Thomas Long, Mr. MICHAEL MILLER to Miss MARY NIFONG.

In Greensboro, on the 13th inst., by A. Dilworth, Esq., Mr. RICHARD QUATE to Miss ELIZABETH A. ANDREWS, all of Guilford.

In Pittsboro, on the evening of the 19th inst., by Rev. R. B. Sutton, Mr. JOSH. T. JAMES, city editor of the Wilmington *Journal*, to Miss MARY COWAN, daughter of Henry A. London, Esq., of Pittsboro.

DIED,

In this county, on the 21st inst., Mrs. SARAH REBECCA MACK, consort of Mr. Jesse Mack, after a protracted illness, in the 61st year of her age.

In Guilford county, on the 10th inst., PAULINA J., wife of Wm. Hoskins, and daughter of Harmon and Phœbe Ross, aged nearly 19 years.

THE MARKETS.

SALEM, N. C., April 28, 1871.

Provisions.			*Provisions.*		
Bacon,	15	@ 16	Chop,		2
Lard,	17	@ 18	Bran,		1
Pork,	9	@ 00	*Grain.*		
Beef,	5	@ 10	Wheat,	1 10	@ 1 20
Veal,	5	@ 8	Corn, (new)	85	@ 00
Mutton,	6	@ 8	" (old)	00	@ 0 00
Butter,	20	@ 25	Rye,	85	@ 90
Flour,	3	@ 3¼	Oats,	50	@ 00
Eggs,	10		Peas,	85	@ 90
			Meal	2½	@ 3

DANVILLE TOBACCO MARKET.

DANVILLE, April 25.

Lugs—Common, Red,	$4 00	to	$6 00
" Good working,	5 00	to	7 00
" Medium Bright,	10 00	to	12 00
" Good, "	12 00	to	15 00
" Fine, "	15 00	to	30 00
Extra lots higher.			
Leaf—Common Red,	6 00	to	8 00
" Good	8 00	to	10 00
" Good, rich, waxy,	10 00	to	20 00
" Common Bright,	15 00	to	25 00
" Good, "	25 00	to	40 00
" Fine, "	40 00	to	60 00
" Extra fine lots	60 00	to	70 00

New York, April 25.—Cotton, 15¾ a 00; Flour, 6 65 a 7.20; Corn, 75 a 81; Gold, 110¼; Wheat, 1 55 a 1 56; Bonds, N. C. old, 48, new 25.

Baltimore, April 25.—Cotton 14¾ a 14½ Flour 5¾ a 7½; Wheat, $1 30 a $1 45; Corn, white, 73 a 00, yellow, 76 a 00; Oats, 65 a 67; Bacon, 12 a 17: Whisky, 91¾ a 00; Lard 12½.

Richmond, April 25.—Wheat, $1 85 a $1 82; Corn 88 a 00. Oats 60.

Norfolk, April 25.—Bacon, sides, 11 a 13; Corn 76 a 00. Flour $6¾ a $8.

Charlotte, April 24.—Bacon 13 a 00; Flour, 3 10 a 3 25; Wheat 1 20 a 1 25; Corn, 90; Oats, 50; Whisky, $0 00 a 0 00.

Fayetteville, April 22.—Bacon 10 a 13; Flour, $5 75 a $8 80; Corn $1 15; Oats, 00; Rye $0 00; Wheat, $0 00; Lard, 00; Whisky, $1 75; Brandy, $1 75.

Petersburg, April 25.—Flour $7 00 a $7 25; Wheat, red, $1 60 a $1 70, white $1 70 a $1 90; Corn, 90 a 95; Bacon, hog rouud 15; Whisky, $1 15; Brandy $1 75 a $1 95.

NEW SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

SPLENDID STOCK.

THE Undersigned has just received the most attractive stock of Spring and Summer Goods ever offered by him to the people of this and the surrounding counties, comprising

GROCERIES,

QUEENSWARE, CUTLERY, CROCKERY, KITCHEN FURNITURE, FARM UTENSILS, &c., &c.,

fresh and new, and as cheap as the cheapest. *No one shall get ahead of me in*

LOW PRICES.

My friends will find my stock of Dry Goods and Notions, **STAPLE AND FANCY,** complete, and purchased after the late decline in prices at the North. I have a large supply of **Ladies' and Gentlemen's**

BOOTS AND SHOES,

and can furnish you with the latest make and style.

I am receiving large additions to my stock of

Hardware AND CUTLERY,

and can guarantee satisfaction in quality and prices.

HATS FOR EVERYBODY,

THE LATEST STYLES OUT.

HOSIERY.

The best quality Ladies', Misses', and Children's Hose of every size.

I would call especial attention to my carefully selected stock of

Groceries,

which I offer at the lowest possible price for Cash or Barter.

I earnestly invite the attention of our country and town people to my varied assortment, and promise to make it their interest to purchase of me.

COUNTRY PRODUCE

taken in exchange for goods upon liberal terms.

Call and look over my stock, even if you do not wish to buy just now.

Mr. T. F. CRIST, well known to the people of this section, will be found at my establishment, and will be glad to see all his old friends and customers.

R. A. WOMMACK,
Salem, N. C., April 28, 1871.-17-tf. **Agent.**

A RARE CHANCE.

ON the 16th of May next, at one o'clock, I will offer at public sale at the court-house in Winston, that *valuable property*, known as

HALL'S CORNER.

It is admitted to be the best stand for business in this country, lying at the court-house square, and at the intersection of two of the principal roads leading to Winston, Salem and the Railroad depot.

Terms made known on day of sale.

H. W. FRIES.
Salem, N. C., April 19th, 1871.-16-1m.

Blacksmith Wanted

TO take charge of a shop where plenty of work can be done. For further particulars apply to

H. W. FRIES.
Salem, N. C., April 19, 1871.-16-1m.

NEW GOODS EVERY WEEK.

J. L. FULKERSON,

GREAT DECLINE IN GROCERIES.

CALL and see BEST ASSORTMENT in this Market.

March 10, 1871. J. L. FULKERSON.

THE FINEST, NEATEST, BEST and NEWEST STYLES SHOES for Ladies, Misses and Children, manufactured expressly for our Sales.

Our best hand-made SHOES are warranted superior in *Style and Quality* to any in this market. J. L. FULKERSON.

Feb. 17, 1871-7tf.

THREE FINE JEWELRY SHOW CASES and one Iron Safe,

For sale by J. L. FULKERSON.
7-tf.

Vacuum Oil Blacking

Fits HARNESS perfectly,
Prevents Cracking,
Does not fry out or gum the surface,
Softens and preserves the Leather,
Excludes the Water,

Excellent for Boots, Shoes, Buggy-tops, &c. Put up in Tin Cans, assorted sizes. Prices, Quart 75. Pint 50. Half pint 25.

Gives universal satisfaction.

For sale by

J. L. Fulkerson, SALEM, N. C.

Where you will also find a nicely-selected stock of

Dry-Goods, Hardware, Groceries, Yankee Notions, Hats & Caps, Boots & Shoes, Leather, Wood Ware, &c.

In fact everything usually called for, will always be kept in stock by

J. L. FULKERSON.

Very particular attention paid to the wants of the ladies.

Please give him a call and examine his stock. Jan. 6.

Black and Gold Mixed REPELLENT,

for LADIES' WATER PROOF CLOAKS.

Feb. 3-5tf J. L. FULKERSON.

LADIES' GENUINE **MALTESE COLLARS,** CLUNY and THREAD LACE & EDGINGS.

Feb. 3-5-tf. J. L. FULKERSON.

LOVERS OF TEA

WILL find the great THEA-NECTAR just what they want, or have their money refunded. Try it, it is cheap.

Jan. 27. J. L. FULKERSON.

MAHOGANY & ROSEWOOD grained TABLE OIL CLOTH. a beautiful article.

Come and see, for seeing is believing, and believing is to buy of J. L. FULKERSON.

Feb.3-5tf.

If you wish a superior article of **EXTRA GOLDEN SYRUP** and **Fine MUSCOVADO MOLASSES,** Call on

J. L. FULKERSON.

THERE IS NO DANGER IN USING THE **Best Radiant Oil!** 112 fire test. We keep only the best.

Feb. 3-5tf J. L. FULKERSON.

To Coffee Drinkers.

TRY OUR FINE CEYLON 8 'OCLOCK BREAKFAST COFFEE.

Jan. 27. J. L. FULKERSON.

ADVANCE MOWER AND REAPER.

THE Strongest, Lightest Draft, most Compact and Perfect Machine ever offered to the public.

This Machine has an *iron frame*, all in one piece, which cannot become rickety, like the *wood frame* Machines. The finger bar is not attached to the frame, but is hinged direct to the tongue. There is no side draft. The Gear, or Cogwheels are all in the centre of frame under the driver's seat, enclosed in an iron case, so as to exclude all grit and obviate the danger of the driver's lines becoming entangled in the wheels.

All that is asked of persons desiring a good MOWER and REAPER, is that they lay aside all prejudice, and carefully examine, and thoroughly test THE ADVANCE MOWER AND REAPER, before purchasing elsewhere.

Mowers $115. Mower and Reaper combined $155.

For Circulars and full particulars, call on or address C. A. HEGE, Agent,
Friedburg, Forsyth Co., N. C.

☞ Also Agent for the ITHACA WHEEL RAKE. Price $40. April 28, 1871-17-3m.

New Family Grocery!

J. P. LANDQUIST,

SALEM, N. C.,

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Salem, Winston, and the surrounding country, that he has taken the business stand recently occupied by Mr. James Fisher, and opened a

Grocery and Provision Store,

for the sale of everything in that line which can be needed by a family. His stock is

NEW AND FRESH,

and has been selected especially with a view to meet the wants of this community. It comprises the best varieties of

MOLASSES, SUGAR, COFFEE and TEAS, Flour, Meal, Bacon, Lard, Crackers, Butter, Cheese, Pickles, Chickens, Eggs, Fish, &c., &c.,

constantly on hand, and at astonishingly low prices for

CASH OR BARTER.

☞ Do not fail to inspect my stock before purchasing.

J. P. LANDQUIST.

March 3, 1871-9-3m.

BOARDING HOUSE,

Main Street, nearly opposite Hege Bros. Store,

SALEM, N. C.

THE UNDERSIGNED respectfully informs those who are desirous of obtaining comfortable boarding that he is prepared to receive a limited number of ladies and gentlemen upon liberal terms.

Salem is one of the most healthy, quiet and pleasant places in North Carolina, and is a favorite resort for those who desire to escape the summer heats of the lower counties.

R. A. JENKINS.

Salem, N. C., March 31, 1871.-13-tf.

SPRING TRADE, 1871.

WE have now in store our SPRING GOODS bought mostly for Cash of the Manufacturers and Importers, consisting of

WHITE GOODS, HOSIERY,
GLOVES, SUSPENDERS,
PERFUMERIES, STATIONERY,
and all other articles usually kept in a FIRST CLASS NOTION HOUSE.

Cash and prompt home customers will find it to their advantage to give us a call.

BLAIR & THAXTON,
14 Pearl Street, Richmond Virginia.
April 7.-13-3m.

Patterson & Co's Column

SPRING & SUMMER CAMPAIGN.

SPECIAL NOTICE!

An increasing trade has induced us to purchase a LARGER STOCK OF GOODS than usual, and to add to it many new attractions. We have adopted as our rule in business:

"QUICK SALES and SHORT PROFITS,"

Hoping, by a frequent turn of our money, to realize the same profit that slow merchants expect from selling one or two purchases a year. Trusting in this way to reward ourselves, we give the benefit of short profits to our customers.

We believe that our accumulated stock will prove ample for the wants of our trade. If mistaken, we shall order from the most reliable business houses in the northern cities, until the needs of all our customers are supplied.

The decline in many articles of merchandise warrants us in promising

LOW PRICES.

DRY GOODS.

Prints of every style and price, DeLaines, Challies, Lawns, Linen Lawns, Piques, Alpacas, Gros Grain and Japanese Silks and other late styles of Dress Goods. Swiss Muslins, in large supply, Nainsook, Mull Muslin, Brilliants, &c. A very full assortment of Brown and Bleached Muslins, Tickings, Drills, and Linen Goods.

For Gentlemen's Wear:—Elegant Black Doeskin, Fancy Cassimeres, Cottonades, Linen Duck, "Fries' Jeans," including a new and beautiful style of Tweeds now being manufactured. Also a well selected stock of READY MADE CLOTHING, both in Wool and Linen.

NOTIONS.

A larger stock than ever. Our line of Hosiery, Gloves, Veils, Trimmings, Laces, Edgings and Insertings, and Fancy Goods of all kinds cannot be excelled.

We invite the attention of the ladies to our splendid line of Corsets, seamless Kid Gloves, &c.

☞ Call and examine our stock.

BOOTS & SHOES.

In this department, we have devoted much time and labor to the selection of Ladies' Fine Shoes. We believe that we can sell a better shoe for less money than can be bought elsewhere. We have every variety of Lace, Button and Congress Gaiters, and an excellent assortment of Morocco and other Leather Shoes.

For Gentlemen we have a full assortment of Boots and Shoes including the celebrated "Burt Gaiter." Also Misses, Boys' and Children's Shoes in good supply.

HATS.

A better assortment than we have ever kept. Fur, Wool, Silk und Straw suitable for old men, young men, plain men, fancy men, and all sorts of boys.

Drugs and Dyestuffs,

SOAPS AND PERFUMERY, QUEEN AND GLASSWARE, HOLLOWWARE, Iron, Nails, &c., in full supply and at low figures.

HARDWARE.

If you wish Table Cutlery, Pocket Knives, Mechanic's Tools, Farmer's Tools, and Agricultural Implements, Building Materials, Mill Saws, Carriage and Saddlery Hardware, Shoe Findings, Cherry Seeders, Horse and Mule Shoes, &c., call upon us, and we will supply you.

GROCERIES.

We make a specialty of these Goods. In Sugars, Teas, Coffees, Spices and like articles, we fear no Competition OUR HOUSE shall remain "HEADQUARTERS" in the Grocery line.

We call particular attention to above partial enumeration of our stock.

We are agents for the Louderback & Smith's "Rustic Window Shades." They are cheap, convenient and durable, and are better than either the oiled or paper shades. They have had a large sale wherever introduced.

We shall strive earnestly to give satisfaction in all branches of our business, and hope that no customer will have to leave our house to make purchases elsewhere.

Feeling grateful for our past trade and hopeful for its increase in the future, we wish for our Farmers,—"the bone and sinew" of the land,—the most abundant crops, and for all classes good health and increased prosperity.

PATTERSON & CO.
Salem, N. C., April 14, 1871. 14-tf

WM. P. GRAVES, THOS. R. MCDANIEL, WM. T. LAW.

Graves' Warehouse,

DANVILLE, VIRGINIA.

FOR THE SALE OF

LEAF TOBACCO.

SALES ROOM 156 by 70 feet, with 19 skylights. Prompt attention to the interest and comfort of Planters and their teams.

March 3, 1871—9-1.

THE OLD LADY'S ADVICE.

If you should e'er get married, John,
I'll tell you what to do—
Go get a little tenement,
Just big enough for two,
And one spare room for company
And one spare bed within it—
If you'd begin Love's life aright,
You'd better thus begin it.

In furniture be moderate, John,
And let the stuffed chairs wait;
One looking-glass will do for both,
Yourself and loving mate;
And Brussels, too, and other things,
Which make a fine appearance,
If you can better afford it, they
Will better look a year hence.

Some think they must have pictures, John,
Superb and costly too:
Your wife will be your picture, John,
Let that suffice for you.
Remember how the wise man said
A tent, with Love within it,
Is better than a splendid house,
With bickering every minute.

For all you buy, pay money, John,
Money earned every day;
If you would have your life run smooth
There is no better way.
A note to pay is an ugly thing,
(If thing you choose to call it,)
When it hangs o'er a man who has
No money in his wallet.

And now, when you are married, John,
Don't try to ape the rich;
It took them many a toilsome year,
To gain their envied niche;
And if you'd gain the summit, John,
Look well to your beginning,
And what you win will well repay,
The care and toil of winning.

Splendid Offers.

It is well known that the regular subscription to Demorest's Monthly Magazine is $3. That we may bring our Journal to every house in this place, we have made arrangements, by which we are enabled to send the PEOPLE'S PRESS and DEMOREST'S MONTHLY for $3 50.

DEMOREST'S ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY combines the most useful, comprehensive and complete Magazine now issued. It employs only first-class writers in all its numerous departments, including Music, Stories, Poetry, Household Matters, Architecture, and Gardening; and its Fashions are unquestionably far ahead of all others, both for beauty and originality. Demorest's Monthly for handsome typography, high-toned literature, and first-class illustrations, fully entitles it to the claim of being the model Parlor Magazine of America.

We will club the People's Press with the following Magazines and illustrated papers at the annexed reduced rates. This is a good opportunity to secure the best periodical literature of the country.

THE PEOPLE'S PRESS AND

Harper's Weekly, Monthly, and Bazaar each $5. Atlantic Monthly, $5. Every Saturday, $5 50. Appleton's Journal $5 Scribner's Mag. $4 50. Godey's Lady's Book, $4. Peterson's Mag. $3 50. Oliver Optic, $3 50. Our Young Folks, $3 50. Galaxy, $5.

Harper's Periodicals are all first class, and are highly appreciated. The attractions for 1871 are fully up to, if not superior to the past.

The Atlantic Monthly is unsurpassed in its style of literature. It is one of the most entertaining magazine on our table.

Every Saturday is an elegantly illustrated newspaper, and its literary contents are unexceptionable.

Appleton's Journal, a literary weekly, has established a reputation for beauty of typography and its excellent illustrations. Several recent numbers have been illustrated with scenes in Western North Carolina and Virginia.

Scribner's Monthly is the successor of Putnam and Hours at Home. It is well illustrated, and certainly combines the excellencies of its able predecessors. We greet its monthly appearance with pleasure.

The Galaxy is among our most valued exchanges. Its literary and political articles are always entertaining, while the genial humor of Mark Twain gives a zest to the whole.

Godey's Lady's Book is a household word in this community.

Peterson enjoys a well earned reputation.

Our Young Folks, is an excellent monthly for youthful readers.

Oliver Optic is one of the best magazines for the rising generation.

Post Office Directory.

Office hours, Sunday, from 8½ to 9½ A. M and from 1 to 2, P. M.

Mail Arrangements.

HIGH POINT MAIL.

Arrives daily by 8½, A. M. Closes daily a 1½, P. M.

MOUNT AIRY MAIL.

Arrives Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, by 1.30 P. M. Closes Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 9, A. M.

REIDSVILLE MAIL.

Arrives Monday, Wednesday and Friday by 1½ P. M. Closes Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 8½ A. M.

WALNUT COVE MAIL.

Arrives every Saturday, by 7 P. M. Close every Friday, at 4 P. M.

GREENSBORO MAIL.

Arrives every Saturday, by 3 P. M. Close every Friday, at 5 A. M.

JONESVILLE MAIL.

Arrives every Friday, by 12 M. Closes every Friday, at 12½ P. M.

PANTHER CREEK MAIL.

Arrives every Saturday by 8 P. M. Close every Saturday at 6 A. M.

JERUSALEM MAIL.

Arrives every Saturday by 7 P. M. Close every Friday at 7½ A. M.

H. W. SHORE, P. M.

THE TURBINE — JEFFEL'S UNRIVALLED AMERICAN DOUBLE TURBINE WATER WHEEL — WATER WHEEL.
Mill Bearing, Shafting & Pulleys
STEAM ENGINES & BOILERS.
POOLE & HUNT, BALTIMORE.
SEND FOR A CIRCULAR.
Sept. 9, 1870-36-1y.

AT HALF PRICE,
Dollar Diaries at Fifty Cents
AT BLUM'S.

Wood's Object Lessons
IN BOTANY.

Game of Great Events,
AT THE BOOK-STORE.

HAND BOOK
FOR
COUNTY OFFICERS
CHEAP AT BLUM'S.

REMELEAGH'S HIS. NOVELS
Should be read by all.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WALTHAM WATCHES.

The extensive use of these watches for the last fifteen years by Railway Conductors, Engineers and Expressmen, the most exacting of watch-wearers, has thoroughly demonstrated the strength, steadiness, durability and accuracy of the Waltham Watch. To satisfy that class in all these respects, is to decide the question as to the real value of these time-keepers.

More than 500,000 of these watches are now speaking for themselves in the pockets of the people—a proof and a guarantee of their superiority over all others.

The superior organization and great extent of the Company's Works at Waltham, enables them to produce watches at a rate which renders competition futile, and those who buy any other watch merely pay from 25 to 50 per cent. more for their watches than is necessary.

These time-pieces combine every improvement that a long experience has proved of real practical use. Having had the refusal of nearly every invention in watch-making originating in this country or in Europe, only those were finally adopted which severe testing by the most skilful artisans in our works, and long use on the part of the public, demonstrated to be essential to correct and enduring time-keeping.

Among the many improvements we would particularize:

The invention and use of a centre-pinion of peculiar construction, to prevent damage to the train by the breakage of main-springs, is original with the American Watch Company, who, having had the refusal of all other contrivances, adopted Fogg's patent pinion as being the best and faultless.

Hardened and tempered hair-springs, now universally admitted by Watchmakers to be the best, are used in all grades of Waltham Watches.

All Waltham Watches have dust-proof caps, protecting the movement from dust, and lessening the necessity of the frequent cleaning necessary in other watches.

Our new patent stem-winder, or keyless watch is already a decided success, and a great improvement on any stem-winding watch in the American market, and by far the cheapest watch of its quality now offered to the public. To those living in portions of the United States where watchmakers do not abound, watches with the above mentioned improvements which tend to insure accuracy, cleanliness, durability and convenience, must prove invaluable.

The trademarks of the various styles made by the Company are as follows:

AMERICAN WATCH CO., Waltham, Mass.
AMT. WATCH CO., Waltham, Mass.
AMERICAN WATCH CO., Crescent St., Waltham, Mass.
APPLETON, TRACY & CO., Waltham, Mass.
AMERICAN WATCH CO., Adams St., Waltham, Mass.
WALTHAM WATCH CO., Waltham, Mass.
P. S. BARTLETT, Waltham, Mass.
WM. ELLERY, Waltham, Mass.
HOME WATCH CO., Boston, Mass.

Examine the spelling of these names carefully before buying. Any variation even of a single letter, indicates a counterfeit.

For sale by all leading jewelers. No watches retailed by the Company.

An illustrated history of watch-making, containing much useful information to watch-wearers sent to any address on application.

ROBBINS & APPLETON,
General Agents for American Watch Co.,
172 Broadway, New York.

40 Weeks for 1 Dollar.

THE AMERICAN RURAL HOME from April 1, 1871.—A FIRST-CLASS, EIGHT-PAGE, AGRICULTURAL AND FAMILY WEEKLY. Specimens Free.
HOPKINS & WILCOX,
15-4w. Rochester, N. Y.

A FREE GALLERY OF ART.—D. Appleton & Co., New York, will send to every new subscriber to APPLETON'S JOURNAL remitting $4 for one year's subscription, TEN SUPERB ENGRAVINGS suitable for framing, from paintings by the most eminent American artists, so that each new subscriber receives GRATIS what would cost $10 in the print shops. Full particulars will be furnished on application. 15-4w.

APPLETON'S JOURNAL is published Weekly, and consists of 23 4to. pages, each number attractively illustrated. Its contents consist of Serial Novels and Short Stories, Essays upon History and Social Topics, Sketches of Travel and Adventure, and papers upon all the various subjects that pertain to the pursuits and recreations of the people, whether of town or country. Price $4 per annum, $2 for six months, 10 cents per number. D. APPLETON & Co., Publishers, New York. 15-4w.

A NEW STORY BY A SOUTHERN AUTHOR. A Serial Story of surpassing interest, by the author of "Valerie Aylmer," which the press have so highly extolled, will appear in APPLETON'S JOURNAL, No. 103. New subscribers may commence their subscription with the beginning of the New Story. Subscription price $4 per annum, or $2 for six months.—D. APPLETON & Co., Publishers, N. Y. 15-4w.

DR. FITCH'S FAMILY PHYSICIAN; 90 pages; sent by mail free. Teaches how to cure all diseases of the person; skin, hair, eyes, complexion. Write to 714 Broadway, New York. 15-4w.

Send Your Sons

To a Practical School, that will train them for active, useful life, and a successful future. The institution that best accomplishes this, and is largely patronized by the South, is Eastman College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Address for particulars,
15-4w. H. J. EASTMAN, LL.D., President

Bloomington, (Ill.) Nursery.

19th Year. 600 Acres. 13 Greenhouses. Largest Assortment—all sizes. Best Stock! Low Prices!—Would you know what, When, How to Plant! Fruit, Shade, Evergreen Trees, Root Grafts, Seedlings, Osage Plants, Apple Seed, Early Rose Potatoes, Shrubs, Roses, Greenhouse and Garden Plants, &c.—FLOWER and VEGETABLE SEEDS! Finest, Best Collection—Sorts and quality. Send 10 cents for New, Illustrated, Descriptive Catalogue—90 pages. Send stamp, each, for Catalogues of Seeds, with plain directions—64 pages; Bedding and Garden Plants—32 pages, and Wholesale Price List—24 pages. Address F. K. PHŒNIX, Bloomington, Illinois. 15-4w.

EMPLOYMENT, BUSINESS FOR ALL.—Best Industrial 8-page Newspaper. 50 cts per year. Send stamp for copy. PATENT STAR, Boston, Mass. 15-4w.

BUILDING FELT (NO TAR,) for outside work and inside instead of plaster, floor coverings, mats, &c. C. J. FAY, Camden, N. J. 15-4w.

V. B. EDWARDS, COUNSELOR-AT-LAW, 461 Penn. Av., Washington, D. C., gives special attention to claims under the late Act of Congress for examination of claims of loyal citizens of States lately in rebellion. Charges reasonable. 15-4w.

A. B. FARQUHAR,
Proprietor of Pennsylvania Agricultural Works,
Manufacturer of Improved Polished Steel IRON PLOWS, DICKSON SWEEPS, SOLID STEEL SWEEPS and SCRAPERS, STEEL PLOWS, SHOVEL PLOW BLADES, CULTIVATORS, HORSE HOES, HARROWS, HORSE-POWERS, THRESHING MACHINES, &c., &c.
Send for Illustrated Catalogue. 15-4w.

COTTON MACHINERY FOR SALE CHEAP.—3,000 Danforth Spindles with patent 36 in. cards and full preparation. Now running, and in first-rate order. Address MACHINERY, care Messrs. Geo. P. Rowell & Co., 41 Park Row, New York. 15-4w.

1827 **A Rare Opportunity.** 1871

FOR SALE—The oldest regular Boot and Shoe Establishment in the State. The subscribers, after a successful business of 44 years, offer for sale their entire stock of Boots, Shoes, Leather, Findings, &c., together with their Store, Fixtures and Goodwill of the establishment. Any person wishing to engage in a Safe and Profitable business, will find this an opportunity that rarely occurs. For any information, by mail or otherwise, inquire of the Proprietors,
P. O. Box 250. G. & C. BRADLEY,
15-4w. Wilmington, N. C.

$20 A DAY in very best business ever offered agents. For particulars address, with stamp, Moore & Co., 111 3d St., Louisville, Ky. 15-4w.

1826 USE THE "VEGETABLE PULMONARY BALSAM." 1870
The old-fashioned remedy for Coughs, Colds, Consumption—"Mother's Friend." CUTLER BROS. & Co., Boston. 15-4w.

AVOID QUACKS.—A victim of early indiscretion, causing nervous debility, premature decay, &c., having tried in vain every advertised remedy, has a simple means of self-cure which he will send free to his fellow-sufferers. Address J. H. TUTTLE, 76 Nassau St., New York. 15-4w.

FRAGRANT SAPOLIENE

Cleans Kid Gloves and all kinds of Cloths and Clothing; removes Paint, Grease, Tar, &c., *instantly*, without the least injury to the finest fabric. Sold by Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers. FRAGRANT SAPOLIENE CO., 33 Barclay St., New York, 46 La Salle St., Chicago. 15-4w.

VINEGAR, how made in 10 hours, without drugs. Particulars 10 cents. F. SAGE, Cromwell, Conn. 15-4w.

Agents! Read This!

WE WILL PAY AGENTS A SALARY OF $30 PER WEEK AND EXPENSES, or allow a large commission to sell our new and wonderful inventions. Address M. WAGNER & Co., Marshall, Mich. 15-4w.

CANCERS, TUMORS, ULCERS!

ASTONISHING cures by Prof. Kline at the Philadelphia Cancer Institute, 931 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa. At Branch Offices, by Dr. Dalton, 238 West Fourth St., Cincinnati, O.; by Dr. Greene, Charlotte, N. C.; by Dr. Healy, Stubblefield House, Atlanta, Ga.

Wonderful Cancer Antidotes.

No Knife. No Caustic Medicines. No Blood. Little Pain.

For particulars, call on or address either of the above.

BRUSH AWAY!

WITH superior Hair, Cloth, Teeth, Nail, Hat, Paint, Whitewash and Horse Brushes.—Best in market.

NEW COMBS!

WHO would do without a new Comb, when a superior article of *Horn, Shell, Gutta Percha*,—plain and metal backs—*Fine-tooth* and *Pocket Combs*, can be had so cheap.

SAVE YOUR MONEY!

BY purchasing either *Pocket Wallets, Ladies' Purses* of steel, leather and velvet,—neat and durable.

"FAIRY CASKET,"

A beautiful article for Ladies Toilet use, with SOAP and PERFUMERY in great variety, and at all prices.

BRIGHT! BRIGHTER!! BRIGHTEST!!!

SAPOLIO for cleaning Silver, Brass, Tin, &c., superior to any article of the kind now in use.

☞ Be sure and call for any of the above articles at

ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE.

POST OFFICE BUILDING, Salem, N. C.
48-4f.

ZEVELY'S

DRUG STORE,

POST OFFICE BUILDING.

THOSE who wish to supply themselves with fresh and reliable

DRUGS & MEDICINES,

can always find them at the above establishment, at reasonable prices.

FANCY ARTICLES,
PERFUMERY, SOAPS,
NOTIONS
PATENT MEDICINES,
in fact everything in his line always on hand.
A. T. ZEVELY
Jan. 14, 1870

Musical Instruments AT ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE

VIOLINS, GUITARS,
BANJOS, TAMBORINES,
FLUTES, FIFES,
ACCORDIONS.
VIOLIN, GUITAR AND BANJO STRINGS.
Extra Violin
BOWS and HAIR
For Bows, &c., &c., with a good supply of
Perfumery, Soaps & Fancy Articles

FOR SALE.
No. 1 White Lead!

A lot of the celebrated pure
NASSAU WHITE LEAD.
A LOT OF GOOD BEDSTEADS
AND BEDDING.
WASH STANDS AND TABLES.
A. T. ZEVELY.
Salem, N. C., May, 29, 1870.

JUST RECEIVED,

ANOTHER supply of Drugs, Medicines, Dyestuffs, Perfumery, Fancy Articles &c., &c., at
ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE
Post Office Building.

VERMICELLI & MACCARONI
AT
ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE,
POSTOFFICE BUILDING
Feb. 20, 1868 26–

UPHAM'S DEPILATORY POWDER.—Removes superfluous hair in *five minutes* without injury to the skin. Sent by mail for $1 25.

UPHAM'S ASTHMA CURE

Relieves most violent paroxysms in *five minutes* and effects a speedy cure. Price $2 by mail.

THE JAPANESE HAIR STAIN

Colors the whiskers and hair a beautiful BLACK or BROWN. It consists of only one reparation. 75 cents by mail. Address S. C. UPHAM, No. 721 Jayne Street, Philadelphia, Pa. Circulars sent free. Sold by all Druggists.

Miscellaneous Books.

OUR stock of Miscellaneous Books is varied & good collection—which we offer at low prices, as we wish to reduce our stock.

STEREOSCOPES AND VIEWS—Foreign and Domestic.

L. V. & E. T. BLUM.
Salem, N. C., Jan. 1871.

HABEAS CORPUS.

Hon. W. H. Battle's Report of the proceedings in the Habeas Corpus cases of the prisoners arrested by order of Gov. Holden, in July and August for sale at the
BOOK STORE.

FOR SALE.

BOX, COG WHEELS, SHAFTING, BOXES, BOLTS, &c. Enquire at this office.
Salem, Nov. 15, 1870.

$5 TO $10 PER DAY! MEN, WOMEN, BOYS AND GIRLS wanted everywhere to work for us at their own homes, spare moments or all the time. Particulars free. Address at once, GEORGE STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine. April 14, 1870-41-1y.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WATCH FREE, and $300 a day sure, no humbug. Address, with stamp, LATTA & CO., Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. 15-4w

AGENTS WANTED, ($225 a Month) by the AMERICAN KNITTING MACHINE CO., BOSTON, MASS, or ST. LOUIS, MO. 15-4w.

8 O'CLOCK.

15-4w.

FREE TO BOOK AGENTS.

We will send a handsome prospectus of our *New Illustrated Family Bible* containing, over 200 fine Scripture Illustrations to any Book Agent, free of charge. Address National Publishing Co., Philadelphia, Pa., Atlanta, Ga., or St. Louis, Mo. 15-4w

AGENTS, MALE & FEMALE. For fast selling *popular* subscription Books. Extra Inducements to all Agents. Information free, address American Book Co., 62 William Street, N. Y. 15-4w.

DEAFNESS, CATARRH, SCROFULA. A lady who had suffered for years from Deafness, Catarrh and Scrofula, was cured by a simple remedy. Her sympathy and gratitude prompts her to send the receipts free of charge to any one similarly afflicted. Address Mrs. M. C. LEGGETT, Jersey City, N. J. 15-w

THE MAGIC COMB will change any colored hair or beard to a permanent black or brown. It contains no poison. One comb sent by mail for $1.—Dealers supplied at reduced rates. Address Wm. Patton, Treas., Springfield, Mass. 15-4w.

THIS IS NO HUMBUG! By sending 35 CENTS with age, height, color of eyes and hair, you will receive, by return mail, a correct picture of your future husband or wife, with name and date of marriage. Address W. FOX, P. O. Drawer, No. 24, Fultonville, N. Y. 15-4w

Thea-Nectar

IS A PURE
BLACK TEA
with the Green Tea Flavor.—Warranted to suit all tastes. For sale everywhere. And for sale wholesale only by the **Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co.,** 8 Church St., New York. P. O. Box 5506. Send for Thea-Nectar Circular. 15-4w.

WANTED—AGENTS ($230 *per day*) to sell the celebrated HOME SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINE. Has the under-feed, makes the "lock-stitch" (alike on both sides), and is fully licensed. The best and cheapest family Sewing Machine in the Market. Address, JOHNSON, CLARK & CO., Boston, Mass., Pittsburgh, Pa., Chicago, Ill., or St. Louis, Mo. 15-4w.

Scripture and Science have met together. Genesis and Geology have kissed each other.

SCIENCE AND THE BIBLE

A book of thrilling interest and greatest importance to every human being. The Papers, Pulpits and People are all discussing the subject and book, every man, woman and child wants to read it. The long fierce war is ended, and honorable peace secured. Science is true, the Bible literal, pure and beautiful, both now satisfied, and firm friends. God's work days six actual days, not long periods. This book gives the very cream of Science, making its thrilling realities, beauties, wonders and sparkling gems a hundred fold more interesting than fiction. AGENTS WANTED. Experienced Agents will drop other books and secure territory immediately. Address for circular 15-4w ZIEGLER & McCURDY, 10, So. 6th Street Phila. Pa.

AGENTS WANTED FOR

"WONDERS OF THE WORLD,"

Over one thousand illustrations. The largest best selling and most attractive subscription book ever published. One agent in Denver, Colorado, sold 100 copies in 4 days. One agent in Milwaukie sold 30 copies in 1 day, and a large number from 20 to 30 copies per day. Send for Circulars, with terms at once. Address U. S. PUBLISHING CO., New York, Cincinnati, Ohio, and St. Louis, Mo. 15-4w.

FREE TO BOOK AGENTS.

A Pocket Prospectus of the best Illustrated Family Bible, published in both English and German, containing Bible History, Dictionary, Analysis, Harmony, and History of Religions. Sent free on application. W. FKYNT & CO., 20 South 7th St., Phila., Pa. 4w

REDUCTION OF PRICES

TO CONFORM TO
REDUCTION OF DUTIES.
GREAT SAVING TO CONSUMERS
BY GETTING UP CLUBS.

☞ Send for our New Price List and a Club form will accompany it, containing full directions—making a large saving to consumers and remunerative to club organizers.

THE GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY,
31 & 33 VESEY STREET,
P. O. Box 5643. NEW YORK. 15-4w.

JURUBEBA.

WHAT IS IT?

It is a sure and perfect remedy for all diseases of the LIVER AND SPLEEN, ENLARGEMENT OR OBSTRUCTION OF INTESTINES, URINARY, UTERINE, OR ABDOMINAL ORGANS, POVERTY OR A WANT OF BLOOD, INTERMITTENT OR REMITTENT FEVERS, INFLAMMATION OF THE LIVER, DROPSY, SLUGGISH CIRCULATION OF THE BLOOD, ABSCESSES TUMORS, JAUNDICE, SCROFULA, DYSPEPSIA, AGUE AND FEVER AND THEIR CONCOMITANTS

DR. WELLS having become aware of the extraordinary medicinal properties of the South American plant called

JURUBEBA,

sent a special commission to that country to procure it in its native purity, and having found its wonderful curative properties to even exceed the anticipations formed by its great reputation, has concluded to offer it to the public, and is happy to state that he has made arrangements for a regular monthly supply of this wonderful Plant. He has spent much time experimenting and investigating as to the most efficient preparation from it, for popular use, and has for some time used in his own practice with most happy results the effectual medicine now presented to the public as

Dr. WELLS EXTRACT OF JURUBEBA

and he confidently recommends it to every family as a household remedy which should be freely taken as a BLOOD PURIFIER in all derangements of the system and to animate and fortify all weak and Lymphatic temperaments.

JOHN C. KELLOGG,
Plant St. New York.

Price One Dollar per bottle. Send for Circular. 15-4w

HENRY T. HELMBOLD'S COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT CATAWBA GRAPE PILLS.

Component Parts—Fluid Extract Rhubarb and Fluid Extract Catawba Grape Juice.

FOR LIVER COMPLAINTS, JAUNDICE, BILIOUS AFFECTIONS, SICK OR NERVOUS HEADACHE, COSTIVENESS, Etc. PURELY VEGETABLE, CONTAINING NO MERCURY, MINERALS OR DELETERIOUS DRUGS.

H

These Pills are the most delightfully pleasant purgative, superseding castor oil, salts, magnesia, etc. There is nothing more acceptable to the stomach. They give tone, and cause neither nausea nor griping pains. They are composed of the *finest ingredients*. After a few days' use of them, such an invigoration of the entire system takes place as to appear miraculous to the weak and enervated, whether arising from imprudence or disease. H. T. Helmbold's Compound Fluid Extract Catawba Grape Pills are not sugar-coated Pills, from the fact that sugar-coated pills do not dissolve, but pass through the stomach without dissolving, consequently do not produce the desired effect. The CATAWBA GRAPE PILLS, being pleasant in taste and odor, do not necessitate their being sugar coated. PRICE FIFTY CENTS PER BOX.

E

HENRY T. HELMBOLD'S
HIGHLY CONCENTRATED COMPOUND
FLUID EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA

will radically exterminate from the system Scrofula, Syphilis, Fever Sores, Ulcers, Sore Eyes, Sore Legs, Sore Mouth, Sore Head, Bronchitis, Skin Diseases, Salt Rheum, Cankers, Runnings from the Ear, White Swellings, Tumors, Cancerous Affections, Nodes, Rickets, Glandular Swellings, Night Sweats, Rash, Tetter, Humors of all Kinds, Chronic Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, and all diseases that have been established in the system for years.

L

Being prepared expressly for the above complaints, its blood purifying properties are greater than any other preparation of Sarsaparilla. It gives the complexion a clear and healthy color and restores the patient to a state of health and purity. For purifying the blood, removing all chronic constitutional diseases arising from an impure state of the blood, and the only reliable and effectual known remedy for the cure of pains and swelling of the bones, ulceration of the throat and legs, blotches, pimples on the face, erysipelas and all scaly eruptions of the skin, and beautifying the complexion.

M

HENRY T. HELMBOLD'S
CONCENTRATED
FLUID EXTRACT OF BUCHU,

THE GREAT DIURETIC.

has cured every case of DIABETES in which it has been given. Irritation of the neck of the bladder and inflammation of the kidneys, ulceration of the kidneys and bladder, retention of urine, diseases of the prostate gland, stone in the bladder, calculus, gravel, brick-dust deposit, and mucous or milky discharges, and for enfeebled and delicate constitutions of both sexes, attended with the following symptoms: indisposition to exertion, loss of power, loss of memory, difficulty of breathing, weak nerves, trembling, horror of disease, wakefulness, dimness of vision, pain in the back, hot hands, flushing of the body, dryness of the skin, eruption on the face, pallid countenance, universal lassitude of the muscular system, etc.

Used by persons from the ages of eighteen to twenty-five, and from thirty-five to fifty-five or in the decline or change of life, after confinement or labor pains, bed wetting in children.

B

Helmbold's Extract Buchu is Diuretic and Blood-Purifying, and cures all diseases arising from habits of dissipation, and excesses and imprudences in life, impurities of the blood, etc., superseding copaiba in affections for which it is used, syphilitic affections in these diseases used in connection with Helmbold's Rose Wash.

LADIES.

In many affections peculiar to Ladies, the extract Buchu is unequalled by any other remedy—as in chlorosis or retention, irregularity, painfulness or suppression of customary evacuations, ulcerated or schirrus state of the uterus, leucorrhœa or whites, sterility, and for all complaints incident to the sex, whether arising from indiscretion or habits of dissipation. It is prescribed extensively by the most eminent physicians and midwives for enfeebled and delicate constitutions, of both sexes and all ages (attended with any of the above diseases or symptoms).

O

H. T. HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU CURES DISEASES ARISING FROM IMPRUDENCES, HABITS OF DISSIPATION, ETC. in all their stages, at little expense, little or no change in diet, no inconvenience, and no exposure. It causes a frequent desire, and gives strength to urinate, thereby removing obstructions, preventing and curing stricture of the urethra, allaying pain and inflammation, so frequent in this class of diseases, and expelling all poisonous matter.

Thousands who have been the victims of incompetent persons, and who have paid heavy fees to be cured in a short time, have found they have been deceived, and that the disease has by the use of "powerful astringents" been dried up in the system, to break out in a more aggravated form, and perhaps after marriage.

Use Helmbold's Extract of Buchu for all affections and Diseases of the Urinary Organs, whether existing in Male or Female, from whatever cause originating, and no matter of how long standing. Price One Dollar and Fifty Cents per Bottle.

L

HENRY T. HELMBOLD'S IMPROVED
ROSE WASH

cannot be surpassed as a Face Wash, and will be found the only specific remedy in every species of Cutaneous Affection. It speedily eradicates pimples, spots, scorbutic dryness, indurations of the cutaneous membrane, etc., dispels redness and incipient inflammation, hives, rash, moth patches, dryness of scalp or skin, fever bites, and all purposes for which salves and ointments are used; restores the skin to a state of purity and softness, and insures continued healthy action to the tissue of its vessels, on which depends the agreeable clearness and vivacity of complexion so much sought and admired. For however valuable as a remedy for existing defects of the skin, H. T. Helmbold's Rose Wash has long maintained its principle claim to unbounded patronage, by possessing qualities which render it a TOILET APPENDAGE of the most superlative and essential character, combining in an elegant form

D

the three prominent requisites, Safety and Efficacy—the invaluable characteristics of its use as a preservative and restorative of the complexion. It is an excellent lotion for the cure of all blotches, pimples, roughness, etc., and for diseases of the Urinary organs, arising from habits of dissipation, used in connection with the Extract of Buchu, Sarsaparilla, and Rose, as directed, cannot be surpassed.

Full and explicit directions accompany the medicines.

Evidence of the most unimpeachable and reliable character furnished on application, with hundreds of thousands of living witnesses, and upwards of 50,000 unsolicited certificates and recommendatory letters, many of which are from the highest sources, including eminent Physicians, Clergymen, Statesmen, etc. The proprietor has never resorted to their publication in the newspapers; he does not do this from the fact that his articles rank as Standard Preparations, and do not need to be propped up by certificates.

Henry T. Helmbold's Genuine Preparations.

Delivered to any address. Secure from observation.

Established upward of Twenty Years. Sold by Druggists everywhere. Address letters for information, in confidence to Henry T. Helmbold, Druggist and Chemist.

Only Depots: H. T. HELMBOLD'S Drug and Chemical Warehouse, No. 594 Broadway, New York, or to H. T. HELMBOLD'S Medical Depot, 104 South Tenth Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Beware of Counterfeits. Ask for HENRY T. HELMBOLD'S! TAKE NO OTHER.

NATURE'S HAIR RESTORATIVE

Contains no LAC SULPHUR—No SUGAR of LEAD—No LITHARGE—No NITRATE of SILVER, and is entirely free from the Poisonous and Health-destroying Drugs used in other Hair Preparations.

Transparent and clear as crystal, it will not soil the finest fabric—perfectly SAFE, CLEAN and EFFICIENT—desideratums long sought for and found at last!

It restores and prevents the Hair from becoming Grey, imparts a soft, glossy appearance, removes Dandruff, is cool and refreshing to the head, checks the Hair from falling off, and restores it to a great extent when prematurely lost, prevents Headaches, cures all Humors, cutaneous eruptions, and unnatural Heat. AS A DRESSING FOR THE HAIR IT IS THE BEST ARTICLE IN THE MARKET.

Dr. G. SMITH, Patentee, Groton Junction, Mass., Prepared only by PROCTER BROTHERS, Gloucester, Mass. The Genuine is put up in a panel bottle, made expressly for it, with the name of the article blown in the glass. Ask your Druggist for Nature's Hair Restorative, and take no other.

Send a three cent stamp to PROCTER BROS., for a Treatise on the Human Hair.—The information it contains is worth $5.00 to any person.

For sale at ZEVELY'S Drug Store.
Nov. 25, 1870-46-1y. Salem, N. C.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,

For all the purposes of a Laxative Medicine.

Prepared by DR. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass., and sold by all Druggists everywhere.

PLAIN AND FANCY
BOOK & JOB PRINTING
DONE AT REASONABLE RATES
AT THE
PEOPLE'S PRESS PRINTING OFFICE.
ORDERS FOR
PAMPHLETS,
POSTERS,
HANDBILLS,
PROGRAMMES,
BUSINESS CARDS,
COTTON LABELS,
TOBACCO LABELS,
AND
EVERY KIND OF JOB WORK,
PROMPTLY EXECUTED.

Richmond Enquirer.

TUESDAY MORNING, NOV. 3, 1863.

ADJOURNMENT OF THE LEGISLATURE.

The General Assembly, after an extra session of eight weeks adjourned on yesterday at one o'clock, P. M. Although in the main the published objects for which the body was called together have not been accomplished, it is no evidence that the time of the session was consumed in vain. The leading subjects presented for the consideration of the Assembly were difficult of solution; a majority of the members were men, and they found themselves, all, upon entering on the work before them, in the midst of chaos. Much has been overcome, and though but few measures of practical and general benefit have been enacted, the way has been cleared to others, and the next session will work thereby the more smoothly along. The brief space of a month which must elapse until then will be but a needed breathing spell.

The Militia bill failed—and it is not to be regretted that such was its fate, since feeding the army is as necessary as fighting the enemy; and, [illegible] after all, men from 18 to 45 [illegible]

He saw the alacrity with which they advanced to the position to which they had been assigned. He knows the steadiness and unfaltering courage with which, in the midst of a deadly foe, they moved over deep ravines and precipitous hills, obstructed with felled timber, into and over the works which they had been ordered to take, driving everything before them. He was himself a witness of the undaunted bravery and enduring constancy with which, animated by his own inspiration, example and gallant bearing, they stood unshaken in the very centre of that unceasing fire which was hurled against them from gunboats, from forts, from rifle pits. I am sure that he will pay them the tribute of praise to which their courage and endurance entitle them.

The accompanying report of Brigadier Generals McRae and Parsons will explain in detail the part taken by their respective brigades, and point to the Lieut. General commanding such of their officers and men as are particularly deserving of mention.

I have not been able to obtain perfectly accurate reports of the casualties in the division, but they may be stated proximately as follows:

Brigade.	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Total.
McRae's	46	168	133	351
Parsons'	57	336	368	761
	103	504	501	1112

[From the Charleston Courier of Oct 31.]

BOMBARDMENT OF FORT SUMTER—ONE HUNDRED AND TWELFTH DAY OF THE SIEGE.

The bombardment of Fort Sumter Friday exceeded in severity anything that fortification has yet experienced. The heavy fire mentioned in our last was maintained on Thursday night without ceasing, by the Monitors and Battery Gregg. The number of shots fired Thusday night was two hundred and sixty, eighty of which missed.

On Friday morning a terrific fire was opened from Gregg and Wagner, assisted by a mortar battery at Cummingt' Point. Three Monitors again moved up at half-past twelve and also commenced firing. The cannonading for upwards of five hours was terrible and incessant, the shots averaging about one every minute. The enemy's attention seemed to be paid almost entirely to the northern angle of the fort, keeping up an uninterrupted fire on that portion throughout the day.

From sundown Wednesday to sundown Thursday twelve hundred and fifteen shots, of all calibres, from the fifteen inch shell of the Moniters to the three hundred pounder Parrotts and downwards, were poured into and against the fort. Nine hundred and fifty-five shots were fired on Friday, sixty-eight of which missed. Notwithstanding this fire not a single casualty occured during the day—an event unparallelled in the history of warfare. The casualties on Thursday night were as follows:

Private R. Griffin, Company A, 12th Georgia, slightly in the hand.

Private C Stanford, Company A, 12th Georgia, slightly in the leg.

Private A. Williams, Company A, 12th Georgia, stunned.

Private Reardon, Company A, 12th Georgia slightly in the shoulder.

Private T. Goggens, Company K, 1st S. C. Artillery, slightly in the head.

Sergeant Freeman, Comany A, 12th Georgia, slightly.

The flag staff was again shot away Friday morning, but again speedily replaced.

Private H. C. Castlereagh was killed Thursday while on post as sentinel. He was struck, by a fifteen inch shell fired from a monitor.

Our batteries on Sullivan's and James' Islands kept up a steady and effective fire throughout the day. The Ironsides remains quiet.

The bombardment is still going on at the closing of this report, Friday night.

A RUSSIAN NOBLEMAN IN CINCINNATI—HIS CAREER AND ITS SEQUEL.

A late issue of the Cincinnati "Enquirer" states that a few months ago a fashionably dressed personage arrived in Cincinnati per railroad, and secured a suite of rooms at the Burnet House, and registered his name as "Louis B. Bellville, Russia." Yankee curiosity was raised to its highest pitch as to the probable mission of this gentleman on the American continent, and the solicitude in finding out culminated in the question direct being put to the nobleman. With his usual keenness and nonchalance, he responded promptly that recently in Russia he had become inveigled into a quarrel with his Government of a political character, but of so serious a nature to the Emperor that banishment from the country was the consequence. His intentions were at once decided to come to America and become one of her citizens, and, after a residence here of three years, return to Russia and enjoy all the privileges of that kingdom without fear of molestation.

Of course the young nobleman was received with open hands. By the side of generals he visited the fortifications, camps, etc., discovered our real strength in the field and at posts, and the destination of our armies, etc., etc. He travelled through the Northern and Western States extensively that he might become more familiar with the American country. His last trip from Cincinnati was to Lexington, not far from which, in a skirmish, he was taken prisoner, with other rebels, in arms. He was removed to Johnson's Island, from which place he sent a letter to one of his friends in this city to go to his late boarding house, settle his bill, and get his trunk, which was to be forwarded to him at the island above named. This news being imparted to the military circle generally, the terrible truth flashed across their minds for the first time that they had been entertaining and giving important information to a spy from the Confederate enemy. Measures were immediately taken to fasten upon this sharper Bellville the charge of being a spy, and District Provost Marshal Reaney has been sent to Johnson's Island for that purpose.

After a short absence, the Provost Marshal reurned from the Island, bringing Bellville, who is at present lodged in the McLean barracks, on Third street, to await the further action of the authorities. His real name has not yet been developed; the probabilities are that Bellville is fictitious. The Marshal has further learned that, about two and a half years ago, Bellville entered the rebel service, under John Morgan, a portion of whose command, of which Bellville was a member, was detached and ordered to report to Humphrey Marshall. General Marshall made Bellville's acquaintance and, learning that he could speak five different languages, and being exceedingly shrewd withal, he engaged him to come [illegible] a rebel spy. Bellville went to Washington, New York, Boston, Baltimore, St. Louis and all the leading cities and posts, and adroitly succeeded in gaining the confidence of all the military authorities, from President Lincoln down. The information he gained at the capital from the War Department and Cabinet officers was of great importance, and was continually forwarded South by the underground railway. When he had occasion to visit the armies he would purchase stores for the Union troops and, as a sutler or agent for the sanitary commission, always had free passes to every part of the Federal camps.—Such was his knowledge of all our movements that no sooner were they determined upon by our commanders than the enemy was posted at once, and our plans checkmated or frustrated. It is truly marvelous how successfully he carried on his operations. He is now kept in close military confinement, and will be brought before a military court martial to be convened by General Burnside, and tried as a spy, and if convicted, of which there is no possible doubt, he will suffer death by being shot.

FROM EAST TENNESSEE.

Notwithstanding the daily rumors of the advance of the Yankees from towards Zollicoffer and Blountville, there is not, as far as we can learn, says the Abingdon "Virginian," a single one this side of either place. There are none, we believe, in the Holston Valley this side of Rogersville, and the nearest point at which they may be found on the railroad, is Carter's Depot, some twenty miles below Bristol. Since their late raid to this vicinity and their return to the Watauga, they have occasionally sent out scouting parties as far up as Zollicoffer, but Colonel Witcher handled them so roughly at the latter point last week, they have not advanced that far since. It may be said at present, that Burnside's forces, under himself, Shackelford and Hartauff, occupy East Tennessee from the Watauga to Loudon, a distance of about 140 miles. East of the Watauga our forces hold them in check and will very soon hurry them towards Knoxville, and west of Loudon. Morrisen's Georgia Cavalry occasionally stampede them into their fortifications on the bank of the Tennessee. Even this limited space will be too hot to hold them much longer, if we can draw proper conclusions from evident indications.

Mr. A. S. [illegible] from Houseton, Texas, will leave for the Trans-Mississippi department on Wednesday, Nov. 4th; letters left at this office will be carried over. Three dollars should accompany each letter, to pay expenses.

[illegible] the boom of the cannon—his hardships are over.

"*Dulce et decorum est pro patriâ mori.*"

☞ Rockingham Register please copy. R. S. R.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ SPECIAL NOTICE.—We will add to our Auction Sale on THURSDAY next a large lot of very Desirable Goods, just received per steamer Banshee, in part as follows:

538	doz Ladies' and Children's	Gloves and Hosiery
153	" "	Cotton Hose
50	" Men's Half	"
193	" Women's White and Gray	Hose
175	" Cotton and Virginia Half	"
192	" Men's Merino Shirts and	Drawers
92	" Ladies' Black Silk	Mitts
500	" Saxony and Valenciennes	Laces and Edges
60	" White and Black Blond	Edges
20	pieces White and Black	Bobinet, &c.

nov2 ds ELLIOTT, BELL & FOX.

☞ CORNS, BUNIONS, COLLOSITIES, Deformities of Toe and Finger Nails, Vascular Excrescenes, &c., &c., treated without pain or inconvenience to the patient, by DR SOULTE, the Chiropodist. Whether painful or not, if you value the blessings of health, pay attention to your feet.

Dr. S. may be consulted for a limited time longer at his office, Wall Street Hotel, Wall street.

nov3—3t

crossed that river on the 9th inst., and advanced by way of Madison Court House. Our progress was necessarily slow, as the march was by circuitous and concealed roads, in order to avoid the observation of the enemy.

General Fitz Lee, with his cavalry division and a detachment of infantry, remained to hold our lines South of the Rapidan; General Stuart, with Hampton's Division, moved on the right of the column. With a portion of his command he attacked the advance of the enemy near James City, on the 10th, and drove them back towards Culpeper. Our main body arrived near that place on the 11th instant, and discovered that the enemy had retreated towards the Rappahanpock, ruining or destroying his stores. We were compelled to halt during the rest of the day to provision the troops, but the cavalry, under Gen. Stuart, continued to press the enemy's rear guard towards the Rappahannock. A large force of Federal cavalry, in the meantime, had crossed the Rapidan, after our movement begun, but was repulsed by Gen. Fitz Lee, and pursued towards Brandy Station.

Near that place the commands of Stuart and Lee united, on the afternoon of the 11th, and after a severe engagement, drove the enemy's cavalry across the Rappahannock, with heavy loss.

On the morning of the 12th, the army marched in two columns, with the design of reaching the Orange and Alexandria railroad, north of the river, and interrupting the retreat of the enemy.

After a skirmish with some of the Federal cavalry at Jeffersonton, we reached the Rappahannock at Warrenton Springs, in the afternoon, where the passage of the river was disputed by cavalry and artillery. The enemy was quickly driven off by a detachment of our cavalry, aided by a small force of infantry and a battery. Early next morning, 14th, the march was resumed, and the two columns reunited at Warrenton, in the afternoon, when another halt was made to supply the troops with provisions. The enemy fell back rapidly along the line of the railroad, and early on the 14th the pursuit was continued, a portion of the army moving by way of New Baltimore, towards Bristow Station, and the rest, accompanied by the main body of the cavalry, proceeding to the same point by Auburn Mills and Greenwich. Near the former place a skirmish took place between General Ewell's advance and the rear guard of the enemy, which was forced back and rapidly pursued.

The retreat of the enemy was conducted by several direct parallel roads, while our troops were compelled to march by difficult and circuitous routes. We were consequently unable to intercept him. General Hill arrived first at Bristow Station, where his advance, consisting of two brigades, became engaged with a force largely superior in numbers, posted behind the railroad embankment. The particulars of the action have not been officially reported, but the brigades were repulsed with some loss, and five pieces of artillery, with a number of prisoners captured. Before the rest of the troops could be brought up, and the position of the enemy ascertained, he retreated across Broad Run. The next morning he was reported to be fortifying beyond Bull Run, extending his line towards the Little River Turnpike.

The vicinity of the entrenchments around Washington and Alexandria, rendered it useless to turn his new position, as it was apparent that he could readily retire to them, and would decline an engagement unless attacked in his fortifications. A further advance was therefore deemed unnecessary, and after destroying the railroad from Cub Run southwardly to the Rappahannock, the army returned, on the 18th, to the line of that river, leaving the cavalry in the enemy's front.

The cavalry of the latter advanced on the following day, and some skirmishing occurred at Buckland. General Stuart, with Hampton's division, retired slowly towards Warrenton, in order to draw the enemy in that direction, thus exposing his flank and rear to Gen. Lee, who moved from Auburn and attacked him near Buckland. As soon as General Stuart heard the sound of Lee's guns, he turned upon the enemy, who, after a stubborn resistance, broke and fled in confusion, pursued by General Stuart nearly to Haymarket, and by General Lee to Gainesville. Here the Federal infantry was encountered, and, after capturing a number of them during the night, the cavalry slowly retired before their advance on the following day. When the movement of the army from the Rapidan commenced, General Imboden was instructed to advance down the Valley, and guard the gaps of the mountains on our left. This duty was well performed by that officer, and on the 18th instant he marched upon Charlestown, and succeeded, by a well concerted plan, in surrounding the place and capturing nearly the whole force stationed there, with all their stores and transportation; only a few escaped to Harper's Ferry. The enemy advanced from that place in superior numbers to attack Gen. Imboden, who retired, bringing off his prisoners and captured property, his command suffering very little loss, and inflicting some damage upon the pursuing column. In the course of these operations two thousand four hundred and thirty-six (2,436) prisoners were captured, including forty-one commissioned officers. Of the above number, four hundred and thirty-four (434) were taken by General Imboden.

A more complete account, with a statement of our loss in killed, wounded and prisoners, will be forwarded as soon as the necessary official reports have been received.

Very respectfully,
Your ob't servant,
R. E. LEE, General.

Official: JOHN WITHERS, A. A. General.

BUCKLAND, Va., Oct. 20, 1863.

General: After offering some considerable resistance to the advance of the enemy at this point yesterday, in accordance with the suggestions of Major Gen Lee, I retired with Hampton's division slowly before the enemy, until within two miles and a half of Warrenton, in order that Major Gen. Lee, coming from Auburn, might have an opportunity to attack the enemy in flank and rear. The plan proved successful. The enemy followed slowly and cautiously after Hampton's division, when, on hearing Maj. Gen. Lee's guns on their flank, I pressed upon them vigorously in front. They at first resisted my attack stubbornly, but once broken, the rout was complete. I pursued them from within three miles of Warrenton to Buckland, the horses at full speed the whole distance, the enemy retreating in great confusion.

Major Gen. Lee had attacked them in flank just below Buckland. We captured about two hundred prisoners, eight wagons and ambulances, arms, horses and equipments. The rout was the most complete that any cavalry has ever suffered during this war.

Crossing at Buckland, General Fitz Lee pushed down the pike towards Gainesville, while I, with the few men of Gordon's and Rosser's brigades who could be collected after our unusually long chase, moved around to our left, and pressed down towards Haymarket. Here I encountered, besides a large cavalry force, the first army corps, who retired a short distance beyond Haymarket, on the Carolina road. I attacked their infantry pickets by moonlight, and scattered them over the fields, capturing many. General Lee pressed down to within a short distance of Gainesville, when he encountered their infantry, and captured prisoners from the first army corps on that road also. The pursuit was continued until after dark. The cavalry force was commanded by Kilpatrick and composed of ten regiments. Most respectfully,

(Signed) J. E. B STUART,
Major General.

Official: JOHN WITHERS, Ass't Adj. Gen.

HEADQUARTERS VALLEY DISTRICT,
In the Fork of the Shenandoah,
Near Front Royal, October 19, 1863.

Col. R. H. Chilton, Chief of Staff, A. N. V:

COLONEL: Yesterday (Sunday) morning, at 2 o'clock, I moved from Berryville to surprise and capture the garrison at Charlestown. The surprise was complete, the enemy having no suspicion of our approach until I had the town entirely surrounded. I found the enemy occupying the Court House, jail and some contiguous buildings, in the heart of the town, all loop-holed for musketry, and the Court-House yard enclosed by a heavy wall of oak timber. To my demand for a surrender, Col. Simpson requested an hour for consideration. I offered him five minutes, to which he replied, "Take me, if you can." I immediately opened on the building with artillery, at less than two hundred yards, and with a half a dozen shells drove out the enemy into the streets, where he formed and fled towards Harper's Ferry. At the edge of the town, he was met by the 18th cavalry, Col. Imboden's and Gilmor's battalions.

One volley was exchanged, when the enemy threw down his arms and surrendered unconditionally. The Colonel, Lieutenant Colonel and five others who were mounted, fled at the first fire, and ran the gauntlet, and escaped towards Harper's Ferry. The force I captured was the 9th Maryland regiment, and three companies of cavalry, numbering between four and five hundred men and officers. I have not had time to have them counted. In wagons, horses and mules, arms, ammunition, medicine and clothing, were considerable, all of which I have saved, and will have properly accounted for. As I expected, the Harper's Ferry forces, infantry, artillery and cavalry, appeared at Charlestown in less than two hours after I fired the first gun. Having promptly sent off the prisoners and property, I was prepared for them. I retired from the town and fell back slowly towards Berryville, fighting the enemy all the way, from 10 o'clock till near sunset. My loss, as far as ascertained, is very small—five killed and fifteen or twenty wounded, more or less, three or four mortally. Captain Coleman will lose an arm, and Captain Cumnel was badly shot in the hip. I think a few—ten or fifteen broken down men—who straggled behind, were captured. We killed and wounded dreadfully several of the enemy in the Court-House, including the adjutant of the 9th Maryland; and, in the fight along the road, the enemy's loss was considerable, as we ambuscaded them several times with good effect. I marched nearly all night, and reached the river here at daybreak.—It was quite full, but I have effected a safe crossing of the north branch.

Very respectfully,
Your ob't serv't,
J. D. IMBODEN,
Brig. Gen'l.

Official: JOHN WITHERS, A. A. G.

LATE OPERATIONS OF THE ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA.

We take pleasure in laying before our readers the official report of General R. E. Lee, of the recent operations in Northern Virginia, accompanied by reports from Maj. Gen. Stuart and Brig. Gen. Imboden:

HQRS. ARMY OF NORTHERN VA.,
October 23, 1863.

General S. Cooper, Adjutant and Inspector General:

General: In advance of a detailed report, I have the honor to submit, for the information of the department, the following outline of the recent operations of this army:

With the design of bringing on an engagement with the Federal army, which was encamped around Culpeper Court House, extending thence to the Rapidan, this army